G. R. S. 58
Previous references.

File No. 565-

1910.

Serial Nos. 1 to 8

(Mujrai)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos 1 to 8

Part B. for Novr 1910

SUBJECT.

Claim of Sri Sankara Bharati Swa
Guru Narasimha ~~swami~~ Bharati Sw
to the Priestship of the Kudli Sring
Matt.

---

3 From Mr Mahadevaiah and 8 others
No 1764 D/ 15-2-1910.
Pray that the above mentioned Swami may be recognized as the rightful successor to the Priestship of the Kudli Sringeri Matt.

2. From the Private Secy to H.H.
No 2468 D/ 29-3-1910.
Forwards telegram recd ~~from~~ disciples of the above Matt for submission

(IPB 8,000—7-1-07)

11]

1909-10.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Muzrai)

NOTES.

File No. 565-09

FILE HEADING.

Claim of Sri Sankara Bharati Swami Guru Narasimha Bharati Swami to the Priestship of the Kudli Sringeri matt.

From

Mr. Mahadeva Naik, Chairman, Rani Bennur Municipality, and others.

No. Memorial Dated 15. 2 10 Received 19 3 10

Diary No. 1764 Enclos. Spare Copies Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Pray that the above mentioned Swami may be recognised as the rightful successor to the Priestship of the Kudli Sringeri matt.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

It is in English, printed and bound.

This is a largely signed memorial from the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri matt residing at Dharwar and other places in the Bombay Presidency, praying that Sankara Bharati Swami, consecrated in 1901, (marked Swami G in the Geneological Table printed at page 11 of the

NOTES—First sheet

GPB—30,000 -3-4-07

Serial No.

memorial) may be recognised as the High Priest of the Kudli, Sringeri matt, in preference to Sankara Bharati Swami (marked D in the same Table), the present Swamigalu of the said Matt who was consecrated in 1879. The Matt in question is a Muzrai institution with its Head Quarters at Kudli in the Shimoga Taluk, and enjoys a cash grant of Rs 872-12-0 per annum, besides extensive land inams.

2) In favour of the new Swami, it is alleged that he derives his claim to the Guruship of the Kudli Matt by direct succession from Sankara Bharati Swami and Narasimha Bharati Swami (Swamies A + B), that by his learning and qualifications he is fully deserving of the exalted position of the Guru of such an important Matt and that he is acceptable to a very large number of disciples. Against the present Swami it is stated that he can have no right to his Office as his predecessor himself was not ordained with even the preliminary religious rites, &c, and that the appellation of Vidya Sankara was itself unusual and ~~that~~ / further that he acquired his position from him (Swami B) by purchase which is opposed to law and public policy.

As stated in the present Memorial, similar memorials had been received in this Office in 1904 and 1905 and the new Swamigalu

Serial No.

had himself memorialised in the matter, but they were all rejected on the ground that the present Swamigalu of the Kudli Matt was in possession and enjoyment of the title, honors and properties of the Matt from the year 1879 when his succession was recognised × by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and that the claimant Swami slept over his rights for a long time.

vide Pro: 567/74 d/17 5.1879.
Slip C

& Pro: No. 3031, dated th Jany. 1906.
× in linked File 128 of 1903 & also note in that File.

The memorialists now state that they then refrained from pressing upon the Govt for the final disposal of their memorials, in the hope that the litigation which was then proceeding in the Bombay Presidency would set at rest the ~~[illegible]~~ long pending dispute as to who was the rightful successor, the present Swami or the claimant Swami.

ies of the Judgments
e furnished on
ges 11 to 23 of the
emorial.
[illegible]

Now that the suits in the Sub-Judge's Court at Dharwar and the High Court of Bombay have been dismissed merely on the grounds of res judicata and limitation, the memorialists pray that the Mysore Govt in whose jurisdiction the Matt and its properties are situate may decide the matter on its merits. They maintain that the sacred office of a Guru is inalienable and impartible and can only be acquired by actual consecration and by approval of the Disciples of the Matt and not by purchase as the Civil Court Judgments themselves show which is

Serial No.

against law and public policy, and that Narasimha Bharati Swami (Swami B) having been once ordained by his Guru, and after he entered upon his office, there could be no residuary right in the Guru to appoint another as Mathadhipati. In these circumstances, they pray that the question maybe equitably decided by in the Muzrai Department of the Mysore Govt. in whose jurisdiction the Matt is situate, from the standpoint of the Hindu Shastras. In support of the new Swami's better claim, the memorialists have furnished a few excerpts from the Newspapers published in the Mysore State and also a copy of the decision given by the Brahma Sabha held in Bangalore on the 17th May 1905. Among the signatories thereto are the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri Matt and some of the disciples and office-bearers of the Sringeri Matt. In conclusion, the memorialists say that should any further information be required, they would furnish the same if a notice of the date of hearing of their case be kindly favored to them.

Printed at pages 40 et seq of the memorial.

2 From The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja.
(4) No. 2468 dated 29th March 1910.

Forwards telegram received from the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri Matt residing in Dharwar, Rani Bennur and other places of the Bombay Presidency and calls for submission of papers in the case.

(5) This telegram is about the above mentioned memorial, on which early orders are prayed for.

(6) In para 14 of the memorial, the memorialists state that there is a rumour current that negotiations are being carried on privately to adopt a near relative of the present Swami and make him Junior Swami of the Matt and that if this were allowed, matters would become further complicated.

7 The previous references in the case (File No. 128 of 1903) are herewith submitted, and in them there ~~[illegible]~~ are some papers relevant to the question at issue and relied upon by the memorialists. They are (1) the English translation of the Report made by Swami A in 1875 to the Revenue Commr, Southern Dn, detailing the circes under which Vidya Sankara (Swami C) was made his disciple; (2) the original communication addressed to Narasimha Bhaiyah by the Commissioner of the Nagar Dn in 1877, informing him that in accordance with the Chief Commr's Order No. $\frac{4619}{101}$ dated 3rd Aug 1876, and pending the decision of the question as to who was the rightful Guru, Vidya Sankara (Swami [illegible]) ~~should~~ would be treated as Guru for the time being, and placed in possession of the Matt lands; (3) A letter from the Taluk Amildar to the Matt Agent

25th Sept. 1875
Slip W

No. 151 dated 17.7.77.
Slip V

No. 3045 dy 24.12.78.
Slip U

communicating to him the Dy Commissioner's order that, since Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) had relinquished his right to the Guruship and property of the Matt in favor of Swami C, ~~and~~ the Matt tasdik and inam would be made out in the latter's name. There are also copies of English Translations of the Agreements entered into by Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) with Vidya Sankara Bharati (Swami C) firstly and with Sankara Bharati (Swami D, the present Swamiji) subsequently, which go to show that the former relinquished the office of Guru ~~[illegible]~~ for a money consideration.

Dated 22nd Janʸ 1874 Slip T

Dated 30th Nov 1883 Slip S

Subd
19.4.10.

Muzrai Under Secretary's remarks.

The Kudli Sringeri Matt has property and disciples both in British India and in the Mysore State. The genealogical table noted below is necessary for understanding the case.

Sankara Bharati 1801-75

Narasimha Bharati (Kesava Sastri)
Sankara Bharati (Subba Dikshit)
Narasimha Bharati (Samba Dikshit)
Sankara Bharati (Hari Bhatt)

Vidya Sankara Bharati
Sankara Bharati (Present Swami of Kudli Matt)

lip A* Civil Suit No 42 of
390 in the Court of the 1st
ass Subordinate Judge
t Dharwar
f B Civil Suit No 299 of
05 in the Court of the 1st
aso Sub-Judge at Dharwar)

2. The facts of the case which I believe are mostly not disputed are given in the Civil Court judgments

Sl ,, A + B

and briefly are as follows.

10 In 1873 Sankara Bharati Swami gave asrama to one Kesava Sastri a Desastah Brahman of Ranibennur under the titular name of Narasimha Bharati. He communicated this to Government. Before final orders were passed he withdrew his letter and said that the khate of the property should not be transferred to Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri. The Guru and Sishya do not appear to have pulled on well together. When the Guru died in 1875 the Sishya was not present. The Guru ordained a Telugu Brahman as another Sishya under the titular name of Vidya Sankara Bharati. This was communicated to Government. Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri came back and claimed to be Swami. There arose disputes. The property was attached by Government and the rival claimants were told to obtain heirship certificates. They applied accordingly and the District Court said the question was intricate and a regular suit should be filed. Narasimha Bharati filed a declaratory suit which however was not pressed as in the meantime the parties came to a settlement according to which Narasimha Bharati gave up his claims to the Matt and its properties on condition of receiving some maintenance. He also agreed not to ordain Sishyas. On account of this compromise the declaratory suit referred to above was dismissed. The Miscellaneous case was

proceeded

Serial No.

proceeded with at the request of Vidya Sankara Bharati and he was given an heirship certificate. The properties were released from attachment.

4/ Vidya Sankara Bharati died in 1879 having given Asrama to one Venkataramana Sastri (The Sringeri lists in the genealogical tree printed by them refer to this person as Ranga Sastri. But the Chief Commissioner's order referred to below and the written statement presented to the Deputy Commissioner in 1904 go to show that the name is Venkataramana Sastri) under the titular name of Sankara Bharati. The latter's succession was recognised by the Chief Commissioner in Proceedings No.569/34 dated 17th May 1877. He is at present the Swami of the Kudli Matt and has been touring in the Province as such having obtained a Rahadari from Government.

S. L. C

S. L. D
Statement dated 1.8.1904)

5/ Soon after the succession of this Swami disputes seem to have arisen between him and Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri. There are no records to show what this was due to so in 1884 Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri gave asrama to one Subba Dikshit under the titular name of Sankara Bharati. In 1887 Narasimha Bharati applied for permission to sue in forma pauperis for the Matt and the properties. This application was rejected. He did not file a suit paying stamp fees.

6/ In 1890 his disciple Subba Bhatt alias Sankara

Bharati

Bharati filed a suit but died in 1891 before the disposal thereof. His disciple Sarba Dikshit alias Narasimha Bharati was brought on record as representative and the proceedings continued. This suit ended in 1892 unfavourably to the plaintiff in the original Court. No appeal appears to have been filed.

14 Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri died in 1897 and was alive when the suit referred to above was disposed of.

15 Narasimha Bharati alias Sarba Dikshit who was a party to the suit died in 1902 and it is said he previously gave asrama to Hari Bhatt alias Sankara Bharati Swami who is the party recommended by the memorialists.

16 This Sankara Bharati Swami alias Hari Bhatt applied for recognition in 1904. Petitions from disciples referred to in the memorial were also received. Government decided that the present Swami Sankara Bharati alias Ranga Sastri having been recognised so far back as 1879 the matter could not be reopened. No reply appears to have been given to the disciples and so they say that their petitions are yet undisposed of.

See K
Rev Pro No 3031 of 18 1 1906)

17. In the papers then received from the Deputy Commissioner is a judgment of the Sessions Court which makes it doubtful that Hari Bhut was regularly ordained as a Swami by Samba Dikshit alias Narasimha Bharati.

E
udgment dated 22 9 1902
i Case No. 23 of 1902 in the
essions Court at Dharwar)

Serial No.

18. In 1905 Haribhut filed a suit in forma pauperis in the Bombay Presidency for the Matt and properties. In the suit the points of law were first considered and the decision went against Haribhut. Questions of fact-especially the question whether he was regularly ordained- were not considered. This decision was upheld by the High Court

Slip B
(Case No. 299 of 05 in the Sub. - at Dharwar)

Slip F
(Appeal No. 140 of 1906 from Original Decree in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay)

19. The memorialists who appear to be mostly Desastha Brahmans now request this Government to pass a decision on the merits.

20. The Civil Court decisions as regards the effect of the agreement between the original disputants Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri and Vidya Sankara Bharati appear on the whole to be correct and fair. Though it may be said that the second suit failed on technical grounds the same cannot be said of the first suit in which a large number of witnesses was examined on each side and a large number of exhibits also filed. The case was well threshed out then. The important findings in that suit are given below:-

S J
Agreement dated 22 (1874)

1. That Narasimha Bharati alias Kesava Sastri renounced all his right title and interest in the property in suit in favour of the Defendants Guru - - agreeing to receive only maintenance.

2. That he accordingly received maintenance from the Sansthan

3. That the agreement between Narasimha Bharati

Serial No.

alias Kesava Sastri and Vidya Sankara Bharati is not opposed to the usage of the Matt or to the Shastras or the law of contract.

4 That the plaintiff did not derive any title to the property of the Matt under the aforesaid agreement.

5. That the defendant is the lawful owner of the property in his possession.

11. Having dealt with the proceedings in British India I shall now deal with the proceedings in this State.

12. The original records in connection with the issue of the Chief Commissioner's order No.567/54 dated 17th May 79 are unfortunately not available in the Secretariat records. They would have given a good deal of information. The District officer may also have a file but I do not know if it is necessary to call for it.

13. From the documents produced by the present Swami's Agent before the Deputy Commissioner it is found that the Chief Commissioner's orders were always in favour of Vidya Sankara Bharati.

He passed an order No.4619/101 dated 3rd August 1876 to the effect that Vidya Sankara should be in possession of all properties till the question of Guruship was settled (Vide slip V)

He ordered in the year 1877 that Narasimha Bharati

No 3274 of 61 (1877)

Muz File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No:

Bharati should not tour with the insignia of the Kudli Matt (Vide G)

Sel; H 916 R/28.1.1876) He wanted the disputants to settle the matter amicably and gave them time (Vide H)

And finally he recognised in 1879 the succession of the present Swami.

~~17~~. There is nothing to show that prior to 1904 the opposite party ever moved the Mysore Government.

18. In these circumstances it is my humble opinion that the order of 1906 declining to reopen the matter is correct ~~and that it is not advisable to reopen the matter.~~

~~19~~. That Harilhut may personally be a learned man should not affect the decision.

~~20~~. It is said that the Vyasaraya Matt branched off from the Uttaradi Matt in similar circumstances and also the Kundapoor Vyasaraya Matt from the Vyasaraya - Matt.

/21 When Hariblut comes to have a large following we may recognise him as the head of a separate and independent Matt.

~~22~~. The papers have been called for by the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja

518

Submitted to Dewan through Secy & Councillor

3364

13/4/1910 P.T.O.

R. S. 12
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Mug File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.

~~4~~
3d
29

From

Dattatreya Govind Joshi and another
Petition ~~No~~ dated 23rd April 1910

Submit copy of a further representation made to H H the Maharaja and the Dewan and request that the same may be pushed through for the disposal of the question

Chp R

The petition is in English, printed and bound.

Subd. Subsequent to sending up my note a further communication from the memorialists has been received which may also be taken into consideration. It will show that as I ^have^ already said the important facts are not disputed.

Resubmitted to the Council

518

26/4/1910

9/5

I do not see what Government can do in this matter to solve the difficulties of the petitioners. If any of them wish to represent their case personally, I shall hear them. Please fix a day & inform them

14/5/10

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—30,000—27 4.09

G.R S. 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat

File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.	

Issue notice for the 26th Inst

BL
17/5/1910

(32) As personally desired Mr. Joshi one of the memorialists was sent for from the 1st 2nd Survey Party where he is employed. He saw the Under Secy on the 18th and 19th instants, and promised to give a list of names of Gentlemen who are likely to be in possession of the references necessary in support of the memorial.

BL
21/5/10

(33) Mr. C. K. Rau for Petr. prays for an adjournment as he is not yet prepared. Case adjd accly to 15 Sepr.

28/7/10

5 From, The Private Secretary to H H The Maharaja
O. M. no 470 Dt 4.8 1910

Forwards in contn, memorial from the disciples of Sri Sringeri Kudli Matt, Hoskote.

(34) The memorialists trace the succession to the ~~Kan~~ Priestship of the Sri

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Kudli - Sringeri mutt and pray that the petr Swamy may be recognized as the rightful successor

Re Secretary's order. - "Continue note briefly and bring up on date of hearing"

Submitted

AV
24.8.10

35) Mr. Balakrishna Rau for petr

36) I do not think that Govt can interfere in this matter at all. The Civil Cts have jurisdiction & the question of succession can be determined only by them so far as right to hold possn of the property is concerned

37) Mr. Balakrishna Rau suggests that notice may be issued to the other party so that some reasonable compromise might be arrived at

15/9/10

38) The petition is ~~presented~~ signed by a large number of people who

are either disciples of or interested in the Srungeri (branch) Matha of Kudli. They consider that the Swami now in possession is not the rightful successor, and that Government in the Muzrayi D[illegible] may enquire into the matter and determine which of the two Swamis is the properly elected head of the Mutt.

4) Though the petition is not in the name of the Swami out of possession (marked as G on page 11 of the printed book), it is virtually one presented by him through these petitioners & has to be dealt with as such. If he went to a Civil Court now, his claim would be met by the pleas of limitation and res judicata, both of which would probably prove fatal to it. There is little doubt that this is adopted as an indirect way of circumventing these legal difficulties.

Serial No.

(40) It may be taken for granted that though limitation and such other ~~[illegible]~~ legal difficulties may stand in the way of the ~~m~~ claiming Swami securing his secular rights of property &c, the efficacy of the succession for religious purposes may have to be proved by the rules of Sástra prescribed for the matter. Assuming that he has a better claim in this respect than the Swami in possession to be regarded as the regular successor of the rightful Swami, ~~one~~ it has to be considered whether Government can intervene effectively to instal him in the position.

Even though no particular law can be appealed to, it may be that a

Sovereign who is himself a Hindu, and perhaps any Sovereign who may choose to take up the responsibility, has an obligation to see that each institution ~~Observance~~ follows the laws that are duly prescribed for it. But there are necessary limits in practice to the exercise of such a function. I think that the utmost limits to which this Government is prepared to go are laid down in the G.O. d. 14 Dec 1892 to which the petitioners also refer.

(12) It is laid down that every succession should receive the approval of H.H. the Maharaja. The penalty for breaking the condition is not to declare that the succession is not the proper by election form of ~~the~~ the institution, but the liability to the resumption

of all State grants in land or money, and the customary Maryades & birudus granted or enjoyed under the authority of the Sovereign

(43) The status of the defendant Swami was recognised by the Chief Commr of Mysore in 1879, and Government declined to ~~so~~ reopen the matter in Jan. 1908. (Paper marked X). It is obviously too late now for Government to say that the recognition should be withdrawn, and possession of the Matha property within the State resumed under this Government order.

(44) Supposing that Government after full investigation determines that the succession of the defendant is not regular, we might

Serial No.

perhaps ~~be~~ successfully oust him from his Mathia & property in the Mysore State. In British India however, his claim is not likely to be controverted, as such matters are left to be decided by the Civil Courts, and the result will be that ~~x~~ there will be a schism and this ancient Mathia will be split up into two or perhaps more branches.

45) I do not think it expedient that the prerogative of Govt., whatever may be its inherent extent should be stretched to the extent demanded of it in this case. It is likely to be regarded as an extreme & arbitrary exercise of Power. ~~&~~ If we go into the question on its merits, it is difficult

to say what the proper conclusion would be. When Sankara Bharati (A) Svami superseded Narasimha Bharati Svami (B) by nominating Vidyasankara Svami (C) on the ground of his disobeying him &c, perhaps he was wrong. But when out of possession altogether and their status under dispute, could it be held as ~~certa~~ incontestable that Svamis B, E & F could transmit their claims to the Matha (such as they were) to a successor effectively?

When A ~~has~~ gave asrama to B, it may be that he had no more right to convey the property to C by a subsequent nomination. But I am very much mistaken if it can be held, that he could not give asrama' to ano-

File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.

ther Sishya so as to make a proper Sanyasi of him If in this manner Svami C became a proper Sishya of the previous Svami of the Matha & he & his disciple (D) have long held possn of the property and the secular dignity, can it be held that their position has not become impregnable by lapse of time?

I think that this petition should be dismissed and that we should not create any doubts about the status of the Svami in possession by initiating any investigation in the Rev. Deptt.

The Petrs may be informed that Govt

File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.

will not reopen the matter concluded by the order of the Ch. Cr & of this Govt, and that they can consider any further representation only if supported by ~~the~~ a decree of a competent Civil Court in favour of the claimant Swami

17/9/10

Dewan

44) Submitted to Dewan
17-9 -- Ahtabanaya

17.9.1910

7953
17.9.10

50) Please resubmit thro' the Dt Commr that he might like to alter any sentences of his note in view of the record of 1076 or 1077 of the Diet ... days which has since been found. -

51) Thantkhana Bharati Swami (Swami marked (?) in the genealogical Table) was nominated by Vidya Sankara

Note—Contn. sheet

Serial No.

who had been provisionally recognized in 1876 by Chief Commr. – The nomination was approved in 1879 also by Chief Commr. – He is still in possession – The present adverse claim has to be dismissed I think – [No mention of a reference to the Civil Courts seems necessary]

[illegible] 25 Sep 10

(1) When received back from 2nd Councillor the file will have to be sub. to H.H. as called for. [illegible] 25 Sep 10

(2) File resubmitted to 2nd Councillor with the papers referred to by the Dewan.

As these did not appear to ~~throw~~ give more information than we already had ~~we~~ I did not refer to them in though I had placed them in the file when the Mar. office submitted them to me.

28/9/1910

644 From, Govind Lakshman Joshi and others

Petitions Dy 14.9.10.

State that the Defdt. Swamy has been in the enjoyment of the Mutt and its properties for 20 years past,

Muz 565-09

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith the papers called for in the Private Secretary's Memo No.2468 dated the 29th March 1910 regarding the claim of Sri Sankara Bharati Swami (alias Hari Bhatt) to the Guruship of the Kudli-Sringeri Mutt.

2. The facts of the case are fully explained in the Muzrai Under Secretary's note dated the 23rd April 1910 and are briefly as follows:-

In the year 1873 Sankara Bharati Swami the then Guru of the Mutt gave "Asrama" to a Desastha Brahmin Kesava Sastri under the titular name of Narasimha Bharati, and reported the fact to the Government; but before final orders were passed in the matter the Guru withdrew his letter to the Government, and subsequently gave "asrama" to a Telugu Brahmin under the titular name of Vidya Sankara Bharati. On the death of Sankara Bharati, both Narasimha Bharati and Vidya Sankara Bharati claimed the Guruship. The property of the Mutt situated in the State was placed under attachment and the rival claimants were referred to the Civil Courts.

]
and Revenue
cretariat.

File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.

that the matter was taken to courts in British India where it was decided against the apl^t Swamy, that the latter's claim to the Guruship was rejected by Mysore Govt. some 5 years back and pray that the present Swamy may be continued in office

Submitted. S^l. No^s. 6 & 7 have been entered above

5.10.10 May the file be sub^d to 2^d C^r. with reference to the Under Secy's Note of 29.9.10 (Para 53 above).

RL
5/10/10

Resubmitted to Second Councillor

The papers recently obtained by the Manager and submitted by him with a note appended ~~more unfavourable to the Hari Bhat~~ make the case for Hari Bhat worse. These show that the nomination of the present Swami's predecessor was also recognised by the Chief Court.

6/10/1910

I have nothing to add except that the papers recently found make the question of adverse possession much stronger. The claim may be rejected.

11/10/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

A suit was accordingly filed by Narasimha Bharati but it was not pressed and was eventually dismissed, as the parties in the meantime came to a settlement under which Narasimha Bharati gave up his claims to the Mutt and its properties and undertook not to ordain Sishyas, on condition of his receiving some maintenance from Vidya Sankara Bharati, who obtained possession of the Mutt properties which were released from attachment.

3. Vidya Sankara Bharati died in 1879 after having given "asrama" to Sankara Bharati, who is the present Guru of the Kudli-Sringeri Mutt and whose succession was duly recognized by the Government.

4. The present rival claimant, Sankara Bharati Swami alias Hari Bhatt is the successor and representative of the superseded Swami, Narasimha Bharati. His immediate predecessor died in 1902, and he himself applied to the Government for recognition in 1904, but the Government decided that the succession of the present Guru which had been recognised so long ago as 1879 could not be disturbed. In 1905 this rival claimant sued in the Civil Courts of Bombay for a declaration that he was the lawful Guru of the Mutt, and for the possession of the Mutt properties situated in the Bombay Presidency, but the suit was dismissed on the grounds

Mug 565-09

of limitation and Res. judicata.

5. The present memorialists who appear to be mostly Desastha Brahmins and are supporters of Sankara Bharati Swami alias Hari Bhatt want the Mysore Government to decide the question on the merits.

x
para (8) of bound book.)

6. The Second Councillor has heard the memorialists' lawyers and has discussed the question at some length in his minute dated the 17th September 1910. He is of opinion, and I agree with him, that the present claim of Sankara Bharati Swami alias Hari Bhatt should be dismissed. I submit the papers for His Highness' orders.

Pages 15 - 22 of office [illegible]

Page 25 of office [illegible]

T Ananda Rao
26 Oct 10

lu.

Aug 565 – 09
~~18?~~
2060

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

25.10.10.
1560.

Claim of Sri Saṅkarabharati Swami alias Hari Bhatt to the Guruship of the Kudli-Sringeri Mutt.

Order.

I agree with the Dewan.

KRW
15/11/10

Secy
16/11/10

VII
8/11/10

18/11/10

18/11/10

2066

and Revenue Secretariat. | M.W.R. File No. 565 of 1909

Serial No.

Resubmitted to Dewan

13/11/1910

Put up draft endt.

18/11/1910

3863
14.10.10

Submitted with an Endt.

19.11.10

295 Draft to be submitted to 2nd Councillor

21/11/1910

832 Draft appd. by 2nd Councillor 23.11.10

Issue
24.11.1910

8 Endts.

To Mr Mahadeva Naik and others of Ranebennur, through their Advocate Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao,

no. 1460 D 30-11-910

Intimates that Govt. see no grounds for modifying the order No. 3031 D 18/1/906 re the succession to the Mutt & that the present claim of the Sri Sankara Bharati Swami alias Haribhatta is dismissed.

No 1641— Copy forwarded to Ramachandra Bhima Rao, Kulkarni & others

No. 1642.— copy forwarded to the Agent of the Kudli Sringeri Mutt.

D 1764

1910.

[illegible] 585 - 09 - 1

No. 1546

Name of Petitioner— Mr Mahadeva Naik & others

Village— Dharwar

Taluk— Dharwar

District— Bombay Presi

Date of Arzi— 15th February

Date of Receipt— 16th March

Date of Disposal—

No. of Enclosure— (With 2 spare copies)

ABSTRACT.

This is a memorial from the disciples of Kudli Sringeri Math residing at Dharwar and other places in the Presidency of Bombay. The memorial is presented in person by the following gentlemen:—

1 Mr Mahadeva Naik

Communi
Secy
for a note
Minute this
2 [illegible]
17/3/10

Refer earls.
S.A. - 08
19/3/10
by

SPE 500-21 2 10

Chairman Rani Bin

2) Mr Thippaji Rao Desap
hosur

3) Mr Krishnaji Nilkant
Kulakarni Gudigere
Miraj Sta

& 4) Mr Subbaji Mahadev
Inamdar, Hindigeri
Dharwar Dt.

The facts of the case, as
far as can be gathered from the
memorial, briefly are:—

There are at present two
Swamies claiming the Guruship
the Kudli Matt, viz (1) Swam
and the other (2) Swami D res
red to in the geneological table
printed at page 11 of the Mem
rial. It is accepted that Sw
mi G came to the Guruship
by direct succession while ~~Swam~~
the ancestor of Swami D cam
to the Matt and its Estates by
means of money. At present
Swami D continues in posse
of the Matt and its estates—

The Memorialists represent that as the Office of a Guru is inalienable and impartible, the nomination of a person who attains to the office by money, cannot stand. They also say that the question as to which of these two Swamies ~~was~~ is the rightful successor formed the subject of litigation in the Courts at Dharwar and Bombay, but that the Courts 'dismissed the suit on grounds of Res judicata & limitation without pronouncing any decision as to who the rightful successor ~~was~~ is —

Petitioners are anxious that in the interests of the thousands of disciples of the Matt this question as to who the rightful successor is, should be placed on a satisfactory footing and urge that a this is more a religious question in the hands of the Muzrai depts and since the Kudli Matt is situated within the direct sway of the Govt of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and largely endowed & supervised by their and since there has been much agitation both in Mysore & their country on this question, they approach Govt. for a the pronouncement of a decision — What petitioners now wish to be decided is 'which of the two personages G or D is the rightful Swami of the Kudli Matt, i.e. G who came by direct succession, or D whose ancestor acquired the Matt & its estates for money

Petitioners ap-
-pe

collection of papers bearing on the case and also refer to some previous representations submitted by them in 1904 and 1905 & pray that after perusal of the papers equitable orders may be passed —

BR
16/3/10

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 2468
1 8/book

Dated, Bangalore, 29th March 1910.

D 1862

Aug 565-00-i.

HHR
Brought up
with the Secretary presented to Dewan
30/3/10

To 2nd Councillor
with prompts
The papers presented
the Resident
[illegible]
Levy for a
note through
Councillor

14/4/10

Bor VIII

4/4/10

Ref-
Refer above
SA
4/4/10
4 wy

Telegram dated 15th March 1910, from the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri Mutt, residing in Dharwar, Ranibennur and other places of the Bombay Presidency, is forwarded with compliments to the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, for favour of submission of papers in the case.

By Order.,

I.C.S.,
Private Secretary.

In. No. 1005 of 09-10.

C.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram	Charges to pay. Rs 1 As 00 5	Office Stamp. MYSORE 15 MA. 10 G. T. O.
Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Hour Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

Dewan
after papers
Recd 1862

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Printers, Calcutta.

e/26 One s/ Nil Bangalore P. 12 40

J. Dominick

MYSORE
5 MA. 10
G.T.O.

D 2019

Muz: F. 565-09-3

25/4

565-09

Subtd

The file has been subtd to the Committee on the 23rd instant.

[illegible] 25/4/10

If you can [illegible]
You may [illegible] note
& this [illegible]
There's nothing to be added to my first note

[illegible] 25/4/1910

To

A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq. B.A.
Muzrai Superintendent
& Ex: Officio Under Secretary to Govt., Muzrai Department
Bangalore

Sir,

In submitting herewith for your information a copy of a further representation, dated the 23rd instant submitted to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan Saheb, in the matter of the Guruship of the Kudli Sringeri Matt, we beg to state that the disciples of the said Matt will feel greatly honoured by your kindly going through the present memorial along with the previous ones which, we understand are now before you, and placing the facts before the Dewan Saheb with your strong support.

We beg to remain,
Sir
Your most obedt. & humble servants;

Dattatraya Govind Joshi
[illegible]

Bangalore,
Dy 23rd April 1910

To

H. V. Nanjundayya, Esqre. M.A., M.L.
Councillor to His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.-

Most Respected Sir,

1. Memorial, dated 15-2-1910.
2. " , " 23-4-1910

We beg leave to submit herewith copies of the marginally noted memorials from the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri Matt to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan Saheb on the question of the Guruship of the said Matt.

2. We refrain from making any remarks on the merits of the case here since the Memorials speak for themselves.

3. We only beg permission to say that the disciples of the Matt will consider themselves highly honoured if you will kindly show them the indulgence to patiently peruse the memorials and the records connected therewith in their entirety and lend such support to the case as its merits may seem to you to demand.

We beg to remain
Most Respected Sir
Your most obedt. & humble servs.
Dattatraya Govind Joshi

Bangalore,
Dy 23d April 1910

D 2065 (12

1910.

Misc 565-09-4

To Councillor
with compts

28 Apr 10

Place in the
file

29/4/10

No. 1741

Name of Petitioner— Dattatraya Govind Joshi & others

Village— Bangalore

Taluk— do

District— do

Date of Arzi— 23d April

Date of Receipt— 27th do

Date of Disposal—

No. of Enclosure—

ABSTRACT.

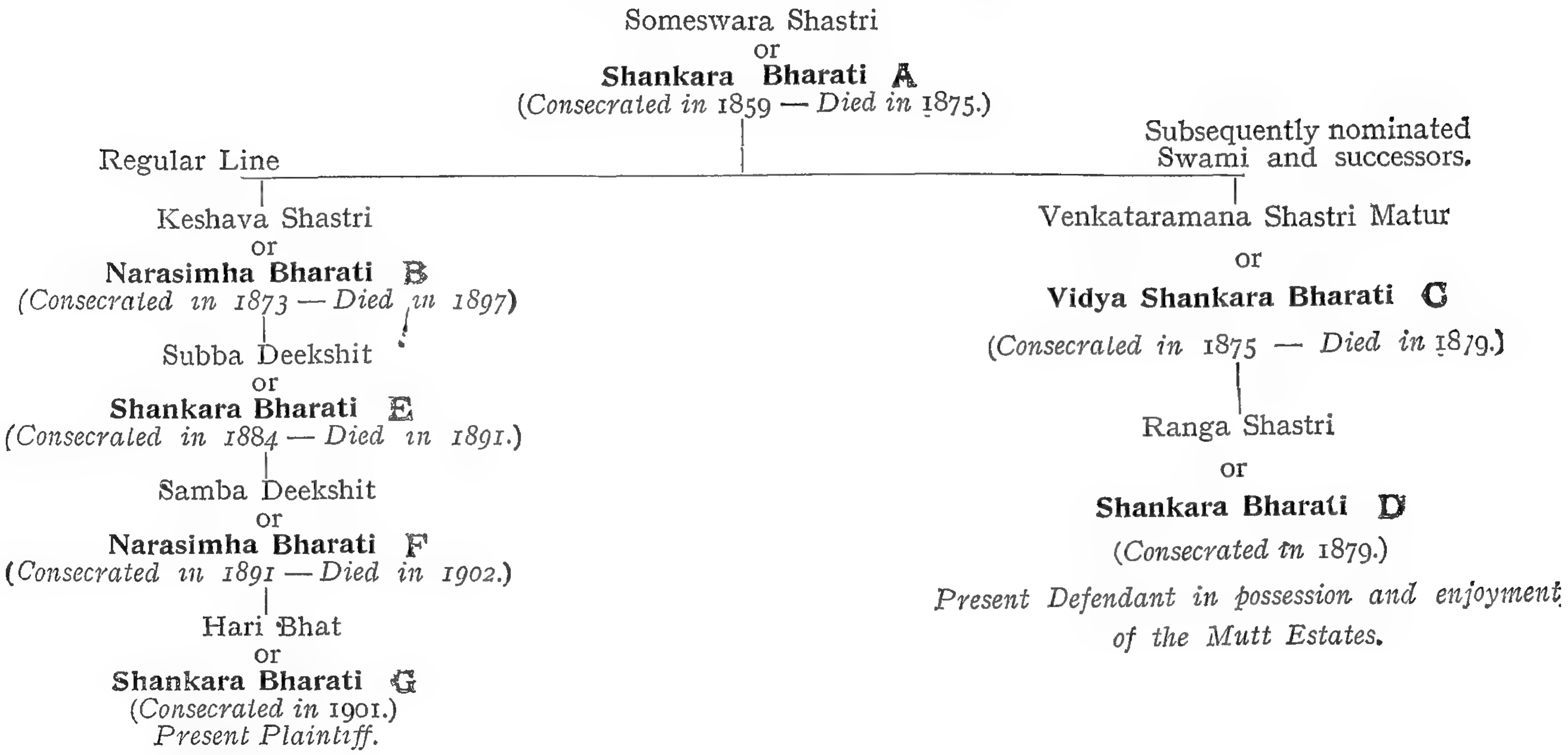
Furnishing further information in continuation of their previous petition in the matter of the recognition of the succession of Haribhatta (Sankara Bharati Swami) as Swami of the Kudli Mutt—

MR 28. 4. 10

Ռեդակցիային [illegible]

[illegible]

Geneological Table of the present contending Swamies of the Kudli Sringeri Mutt, Shimoga District, Mysore Province.



Someswara Shastri
or
Shankara Bharati A
(*Consecrated in* 1859 — *Died in* 1875.)

Regular Line

Keshava Shastri
or
Narasimha Bharati B
(*Consecrated in 1873 — Died in 1897*)

Subba Deekshit
or
Shankara Bharati E
(*Consecrated in 1884 — Died in 1891.*)

Samba Deekshit
or
Narasimha Bharati F
(*Consecrated in 1891 — Died in 1902.*)

Hari Bhat
or
Shankara Bharati G
(*Consecrated in* 1901.)
Present Plaintiff.

Subsequently nominated
Swami and successors.

Venkataramana Shastri Matur
or
Vidya Shankara Bharati C
(*Consecrated in* 1875 — *Died in* 1879.)

Ranga Shastri
or
Shankara Bharati D
(*Consecrated in* 1879.)
Present Defendant in possession and enjoyment of the Mutt Estates.

N. B.—"Shankara Bharati" and "Narasimha Bharati" are the only two recognised customary appellations by which the Swamies of this ancient Mutt are generally known. The strange appellation of "Vidya Shankara" by which the newly created Swami was called (or known) is by itself a sufficient indication that he came outside the sphere of the duly recognised Swamies of the Mutt.

To

T. ANANDA RAO, Esq., B. A.,

Dewan of Mysore.

Most Respected Sir,

In continuation of our previous representation to Government of the 15th February 1910, in the matter of the Guruship of the Kudli Matt in the Shimoga Taluk, we beg to lay before Government the following further information for their kind consideration.

2. Without reiterating the facts and circumstances connected with our case, which are already before the Government, we may say that the succession to Guruship remains undisputed till the days of Someswara Sastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) referred to in the enclosed geneological table.

3. The point of dispute in the history of the Matt dates for the first time from the year 1875.

4. Someswara Sastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A), the presiding Guru in 1873, was getting too old and sick to be able to fill with satisfaction the office of Guruship of the Matt and consequently on the 13th June 1873 he consecrated one Keshava Shastri Viswarupa, a learned Pandit of the Samsthan, under the appellation of Sri Narasimha Bharati Swami (Swami B in the table) in accordance with the prescribed canons of the Hindu Shastras and the traditional practice and usages and the wishes of the disciples of the Matt, and sent up the usual intimation to the Mysore and Bombay Governments. (Vide Exhibit A appended).

5. Thereupon, the said Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) became the lawful Guru, took possession of the paraphernalia of the Matt and for all intents and purposes was recognised as the lawful successor.

6. When, shortly after, the said Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) was out on a religious touring, he had necessarily to stay at Ramdrug for the Chaturmasya. Meanwhile, the ex-Guru Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) is alleged to have revoked his first arrangement on the supposed ground of disobedience and failure on the part of Keshava Shastri (Swami B) to run back to the retired Someswara Shastri to attend upon him during his illness, and on that score alone to have brought about the later nomination of a near relative of his by name Mattur Venkataramana Shastri (Swami C in the table) under

the somewhat strange appellation of "*Vidya Shankara Bharati.*" This arrangement purports to have been made by Someswara Shastri just when he was seriously sick and quite unconscious ([illegible]) as is evidenced by the paper marked Exhibit B and appended hereto.

7 Now going in detail into the circumstances under which Vidyashankara Bharati Swami is thrust in it is observed that in the first place the letter sent up to Government (Exhibit B) announcing the so-called nomination purports to convey that Vidya Shankara was consecrated on the 15th day of September 1875, a "Full-Moon" day and the last day of Chaturmassya, and not shastraically suited for such an important ceremonial In the second place the letter is signally significant as having been written at a time when its author was in an unconscious state of mind and when he had lost all control over his body as the words "[illegible]" contained in the document convey thus rendering it physically impossible that he should have been a party to what he is stated to have actually done Thirdly while it is usual to communicate such letters to the Collector the particular letter in question viz, Exhibit B, has been pointedly addressed and sent to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, who returned it for submission to the Collector in the first instance Fourthly the odd appellation of Vidya Shankara assumed by Venkataramana Shastri is a marked deviation from the only recognised names of "Shankara Bharati and Narasimha Bharati" by which the successive Swamies of the Kudli Samsthan have been known of yore The prefix "Vidya" appears to have been advisedly used to mark the distinction between the duly ordained successor Keshava Shastri alias Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) and the later created Vidya Shankara (Swami C) Fifthly, this letter recites "[illegible]" The so-called "huq" having already long before legally passed away from Someswara Shastri alias Shankara Bharati (Swami A) to Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) by the due consecration and installation of the latter on the Gadi in the year 1873 the former had nothing left in himself to give to, or anything to take from, any person in connection with the Matt, just as a King that abdicates the throne in favor of his son loses all claim to the throne thereafter and ceases to exercise any independent authority in State affairs or over the new ruler notwithstanding that this new ruler happens to be his own son.

On the other hand how is the document announcing the consecration of Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) worded? It goes on saying "[illegible]" meaning 'We have made over the office of this Samsthan in accordance *with the established traditional customs and usages*' This difference in the wording of the two documents, it is needless to say, indicates clearly that the alleged second nomination was purely for the personal services of the ex-guru Someswara Shastri and cannot obviously therefore act to overlap the direct succession of Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati already made and brought into effect. Lastly, the alleged condemnation of Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) that he did not obey the retired Someswara Shastri's behest and return to him to attend upon him at his last moments is shastriacally untenable, for a Swami seated for the Chaturmasya is prohibited by Shastras from leaving his place of residence till the Chaturmasya period closes. Nor can a retired Guru rationally demand any service from his Successor-Guru who is quite independent of his predecessor and is meant for much higher functions than that of attending upon the dying retired Guru. Moreover, this Vidya Shankara or Venkataramana Shastri was a relative of Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) by his wife's side. In these circumstances, it seems doubtful whether there was any second nomination at all as is alleged in the letter, Exhibit B, and granting there were, whether Someswara Shastri had any hand therein. May it be that the later nomination of Vidya Shankara is after all the outcome of a strong desire on the part of some mischievous servants of the Matt to meet their own personal ends? It may be further pointed out that Someswara Sastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) has in another connection—in the suit brought by one Vaman Deekshit against Shankar Bharati or Rangashastri (Swami D) on the file of the Sub-Judge of Hubli for the recovery of some money—been characterised by the learned Sub-Judge as "Shanker Bharati the deceptor."

8. After the death of Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) on the 25th September 1875. dissensions broke out between the legally nominated Swami B and the newly created Swami C, each one claiming the Matt property and the Guruship, with the result that both the Dharwar and Mysore authorities placed the Matt estates under attachment. Both the Swamies B and C took to the Civil Courts for an adjudication of their rights. Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) was the first to file a suit, but before the summons on the defendant Vidya Shankara (Swami C) could be served they entered into a compromise, whereby Vidya Shankara undertook to pay to Keshava Shastri a lump-sum amount in consideration of which, the latter (Keshava Shastri) professed to relinquish in favor of the former the Matt properties that he (Keshava Shastri) had inherited from Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A). About this time, the disciples of the Matt approached both the Governments of the day protesting vehemently against the illegal and unshastraic proceedings of both the Swamies (Keshava Shastri and Vidya Shankara), but their representations unfortunately went unheeded. It is therefore a question for serious consideration as to whether the properties of a religious institution like the Matt can thus be summarily disposed of according as it suits one's pleasures. or whether the right of enjoyment is not co-ordinate with the person duly succeeding to the Guruship.

9 Thus, by the above compromise the Civil litigation came to an end and Venkataramana Shastri or Vidya Shankara (Swami C) became eligible to hold the Matt properties. But in reality Vidya Shankara did not come into actual possession, nór was the Patta made out by Government in his name: and he died shortly after in the year 1879.

10. Then comes the present Rangashastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami D) claiming as successor to Venkataramana Shastri or Vidya Shankara Bharati (Swami C). It is noteworthy that this Rangashastri's nomination too dates on the very day his Guru died. The agreement be-

tween Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati and Venkataramana Shastri or Vidya Shankara was honored more in the breach than in the observance, as Keshava Shastri continued in power and exercised full sway over the Matt. Rangashastri or Shankara Bharati also, like his predecessor, did not get possession of the Matt properties. This appears to have led to further disputes between Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati and Ranga Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami D), which ultimately resulted in a fresh contract, whereby Rangashastri undertook to continue the stipend agreed upon in the first contract between Keshava Shastri and Vidya Shankara to Keshava Shastri on his permitting to Rangashastri the uninterrupted enjoyment of the Matt properties.

11 Now to the question of succession. According to the Hindu doctrines succession to the Samsthan is purely a religious matter, governed not by Civil contracts or agreements between parties, but by the due observance of prescribed and recognised ceremonials and by usages and customs peculiar to the Matt. The nomination of a successor to the Samsthan must be regulated by the due performance of certain prescribed religious ceremonials accompanied by consecration and Upadesam by the retiring to the newly appointed Swami. In popular parlance and according to recognised custom the outgoing Swami must, as a matter of fact consecrate and give Upadesam (teaching) to his Guru Successor, else the succession is not valid or recognised. After the Upadesam (teaching) and consecration the new incumbent inherits the rights and privileges of his ancestor's Gadi. In short, these are the conditions precedent to the succession to Guruship. The essence of the whole is the securing of the continuity of the line in its corporate character, no vacancy being permitted. The power of creating a Guru Successor in its real sense (which is quite different from making Shishyas of whom there may be any number) is a power which cannot be delegated to, or made over on behalf of, others or restricted in its character. The possessor thereof is bound to exercise it when leaving his mortal coil or earlier by himself chosing as his Successor Guru an efficient and competent substitute in due form and order. He has absolutely no choice in the matter.

12 Such then are the rigid responsibilities and obligations devolving on a Pithadhipathi in due discharge of which. Keshava Shastri (Swami B) was as is admitted on all sides, first elected successor by Someswara Shastri (Swami A) though later on he is pictured as having revoked this succession the inadmissibility of which revokement has already been dealt with at some length. Again, Keshava Sastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) notwithstanding the compromises he had come to with Vidya Shankara and his disciple Ranga Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami D), had in due discharge of the above obligations devolving on him as a Pithadhipathi, to choose a legal successor of his own, and this he did in the year 1881 by consecrating one Subba Dikshit Thandi under the appellation of Sri Shankara Bharati Swami placed him on the Gadi and sent the usual intimation to Government (Vide Exhibit C). This Subba Dikshit alias Shankara Bharati (Swami E) continued in office for some time and then in his turn took one Samba Deekshit as his duly ordained successor under the appellation of Narasimha Bharati (Swami F), vide Exhibit D from whom the present Swami Haribhat or Shankara Bharati (Swami G) inherited by due succession the Guruship of the Kudli Sringeri Samsthan (Exhibit L)

This last named Haribhat or Shankara Bharati continues to this day to exercise the Guruship of the Matt, though the properties continue to be managed by the other Swami Ranga Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami D.)

13. Thus so far has an humble attempt been made to set forth in clearer terms the relative positions of the two Swamies G and D. True it is that Ranga Sastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami D) has been in the management of the Matt estates and has been recognised by Government. But it is a matter of vital importance deserving the gracious consideration of Government whether mere long enjoyment and possession of the Matt properties can claim precedence over the canons of Hindu Dharma Shastras and the long established customs and usages of the Matt. It seems quite necessary therefore for the satisfactory solution of the question to go into the legality of

(1) the nomination, if at all there has really been any, of Venkataramanashastri or Vidya Shankara Bharati (Swami C) by Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati (Swami A) during the life time of the legally constituted successor Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) and when there was actually no vacancy to fill : it must be distinctly borne in mind that directly on the appointment of Keshava Shastri or Narasimha Bharati the character of Pithadhipathi and apparently therefore the power of nominating a successor to the Gadi became extinct in Someswara Shastri or Shankara Bharati ;

(2) the conduct of Keshava Shastri in alienating the rights inherent in him as a duly constituted successor, to Venkataramana Shastri or Vidya Shankara and latterly to Ranga Shastri or Shankara Bharati in a questionable manner as indicated in the above paragraphs, viz. by means of an agreement ; and

(3) Whether the consent or acqueiscence of the disciples interested in the Matt was or was not necessary for such an arrangement and whether such a transaction is permissible under the Dharma Shastras and Matt *Sampradayas* which are the main guides for regulating the conduct of Swamies of Matts.

It is also well worth considering whether possession of the Matt properties constitutes the Guruship of a Matt or whether the reverse is the case.

Possession of properties only has up to now formed the subject of Civil litigation and the Civil Courts have apparently erred in applying to this case the law relating to "Personal Property," though they have indisputably acknowledged the regular succession to the Gadi of the several Swamies from Keshava Shastri down to the present surviving Guru Haribhat or Sri Shankara Bharati Swami (Swami G).

14. It may also be pointed out in this connection that neither Venkataramana Shastri alias Vidya Shankara Bharati (Swami C) nor Rangashastri alias Shankara Bharati (Swami D) was duly consecrated

Swami by Keshava Shastri alias Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) and any agreements between them and Keshava Shastri are apparently not sustainable since they were come to solely for the personal benefit of Keshavashastri or Narasimha Bharati (Swami B) and not for, and on behalf of, the interests and furtherance of the Matt. Such improper disposal of the Matt properties through an agreement by a Swami who merely stands in the position of a Trustee is illegal. In favor of these arguments and generally on the point at issue in the case, the memorialists would earnestly solicit the attention of Government to the several decisions in the Madras and Bombay High Courts

15 Authorities are also not wanting in our religious Texts that condemn in the strongest terms the disposal of the sacred office of Guruship otherwise than by due consecration and installation on the Gadi, as also the embracing of Sanyasa otherwise than under the conditions therein laid down

16 In laying these further facts before Government, though at some length, we venture to believe that the Exhibits now submitted would go a great way to facilitate a decision on the question raised.

We beg to remain,
Most respected Sir,
Your Most obedient and humble servants

BANGALORE,)
Dated 23-4-10)

Dattatraya Govind gode

Exhibit A.

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಪದವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪಾರಾವಾರಪಾರೀಣ ಯಮನೀಯ
ಮಾಸನ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಧಾರಣ ಸಮಾಧ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ಯೋಗಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಷ್ಠಿತ
ತಪಶ್ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ಯನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ
ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲವೇದಾರ್ಥಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯತ್ರಯೀ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಲಕ ಸಕಲ
ನಿಗಮಾಗಮಸಾರಹೃದಯ ವೈದೀಕಮಾರ್ಗಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾದಿ
ರಾಜಧಾನೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ ಮಹಾರಾಜಧಾನೀ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ
ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ
ಗರುಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರವಾಸ ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗ
ಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರದೇವ
ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ
ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆ॥ ವಾಡಿಂಗ್ಟಂನ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ವಿಷಯ ಕೃತಾನೇಕ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ. ಶ್ರೀಮುಖ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಜೇಷ್ಟವದ್ಯ ೩ ನಿರುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರ ಕೂಡಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೇಯಃಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯಾದಕಾರಣ ಇತೋಪ್ಯಧಿಕ ಸಾಂಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಭಿವೃದ್ಧ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ರ॥ ಶಂಕರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಸಂಗಡ ಫಲಪ್ರಸಾದ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವದು. ಸಾಂಪ್ರತ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಭವವಾಗಿ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದಕಾರಣ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ನಡದುಬರುವ ಸರ್ವ ಇನಾಮು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ವ ಇನಾಮುವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಬರುವ ಚಾವಡಾತು ಹೊಲಮನೆಗಳಿಂದಾ ವ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ದೀಪಾರಾಧನೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನಗದಿಯಾತು ಮುಂತಾದ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ವ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಷ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಶ್ರೀದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ನಿಖಿಲ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಬಗ್ಗೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಣೆಬೆನ್ನೂರ ವಿಶ್ವರೂಪ ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗೆ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಯಂಬ ಅಭಿಧಾನವಿಟ್ಟು ಪರಂಪರಾಗತಕ್ರಮ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ವ ಇನಾಮಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಚಾವಡಾತ ಹೊಲ ಮನೆಗಳು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ದೀಪಾರಾಧನೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನಗದಿಯಾವತ್ತು ಈ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ ಲೆಖ್ಖಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಹೆಸರು ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸತ್ಕಾರ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಧರ್ಮ ಪರಿಪಾಲನಮಾಡುವ ಧರ್ಮಧುರೀಣ ಪ್ರಭು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನು ಅದೆ. ಇಂತಿ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ.

ಮೊಹರು.

Exhibit A1.

ಧಿಗರ ಆವಕ ಬಾರನಿಸಿ ಕಲಿಕಟರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸನ ೧೮೭೨ – ೭೩ ಇಸವಿ ಬಾಬತು

ಹಿಂದೆನಡದ ನಂಬರು	ಚಾಲತಿ ನಂಬರು	ಕಾಗದಪ್ಯಾಲಿನ ನಂಬರು	ಯಾರಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದದ್ದು	ಮಜಕೂರ	ವೆವಸ್ಥಾ.	ಮುಂದೆ ನಡದ ನಂಬರು.
	೧೨೭೬	೩	ಶಂಕರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ದಾರವಾಡ ಯಾಂಚಿ ಯಾದಿ ತಾ॥ ೨೮—೬—೭೨	ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ರಾಣೆಬಿನ್ನೂರು ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾಂನ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತ ಕೇಲಾ ಬದ್ದಲ ಪಾಂಗಲೇಲಿ ದೃಲಿ ಪಾವಳಿ ಹ ಜಾರು ದಾಖಲ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬು ಬರದದೆ ಫಿಲೆ ತಾ॥ ೧೭ —೨— ೭೩		ಬಿ ೬

Exhibit A 2.

ಬಿಗರ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಜಾವಕ ಬಾರನಿಸಿ ಸಂನ ೧೮೩೨—೩೩ ಇಸವಿ ಬಾಬತ

ಹಿಂದಿನ ನಂಬರು	ಶೇಜ ನಂಬರು	ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬರದ್ದು.	ಮಜಕೂರು	ವೆವಸ್ಥ.	ಮುಂದೆ ನಡದ ನಂಬರು.
೧	೨		೪	೫	೬
೦	೧೩೨	ಶ್ರೀ ನರಶಿಂಹ ಭಾರತಿಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಶ್ರಿಂಗೇರಿ, ಮಠ ಕೂಡಲಗಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ.	ಕಲಮು ತಮ್ಮಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಠ ಕೂಡ್ಲಗಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮಗೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇಧೇವೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಇನಾಮು ಜಹಾಸು ಗ್ರಾಮ ನೇಮಣೂಕ ವಗೈರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಬೇಕೆಂತಾ ಧ್ಯೆಲಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬಂದು ತಲ್ಪಿತು. ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಂದು [illegible] ವರಷದ ಆಕಾರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ನಜರಾಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ ಮಾಡಲಾದೀತು ಮುಂದು ವರಷದ ಆಕಾರ ವಸೂಲು ಕೊಡುವ ತಜವೀಜು ವಯುಮಾಡಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು ತಾ॥ ೩೧ ಜಲಾಯಿ ೧೮೩೩ ಇಸವಿ	ವಿಲೆ	

Exhibit A3.

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯವರ್ಯ ಪದವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪಾರಾವಾರಪಾರೀಣ ಯಮನಿಯ
ಮಾಸನ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರ ಧ್ಯಾನಧಾರಣಾ ಸಮಾಧ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ಯೋಗಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಷ್ಠಿತ
ತಪಶ್ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ಯನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲವೇದಾರ್ಥಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯತ್ರಯೀ
ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಲಕ ಸಕಲ ನಿಗಮಾಗಮಸಾರಹೃದಯ ವೈದಿಕಮಾರ್ಗ
ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾದಿ ರಾಜಧಾನೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ
ಮಹಾರಾಜದಾನೀ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಪ್ರತಿ
ಷ್ಠಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ
ಗುರುಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರವಾಸ ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರ
ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರದೇವ ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ
ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ
ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆಹರಬಾನ ರಾಬರ್ಟಸನ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ವಿಷಯಕೃತಾನೇಕ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ. ಶ್ರೀಮುಖ ಮಾರ್ಗಶೀರ್ಷ ಶುದ್ಧ ೧೫ ನಿರುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಇನಾಮಗ್ರಾಮ ಉದ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾಸಕ್ತಚಿತ್ತರಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೇಯಃ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯಾದಕಾರಣ ಇತೋಪ್ಯಧಿಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದವಟ್ಟು ವೆಂಕಟ್ರ್ಯಾವ ಮಾದರಾವ ಕ॥ ಶಂಕರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಸಂಗಡಾ ಫಲಪ್ರಸಾದ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೇವೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು ಸಾಂಪ್ರತ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪದವಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂತುಯಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ಸರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀಮಠದ ಒಂದು ವರುಷದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ್ರವ್ಯ ನಜರು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಡಂಬಟ್ಟು ಬರಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಸರಕಾರದ ಲೆಖ್ಖಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೆಸರು ದಾಖಲಮಾಡುವಬಗ್ಗ್ಯ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಕುಂ ಕೊಡಿಸೋಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತಾ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೬ನೇ ಜುಲೈ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಧೈಲಿಪತ್ರ ಬರಿಯೋಣವಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅವಗತವಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಯಿದ್ದು ಖರ್ಚು ಭಾರಿ ಆಗುವದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರುಷ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಬಗ್ಗ್ಯೆ ವಡಂಬಟ್ಟು ವಾಯಿದೆಯಿಂದಾ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಯು ಧೈಲಿ ಬರಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆದು ಬರುವ ಇನಾಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಹೊಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳು ರುಸುಮು ದೀಪಾರಾಧನ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಲೆಖ್ಖಕ್ಕೆ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಮಾಧಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಧರ್ಮಧುರೀಣ ಪ್ರಭೂ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನು ಅದೆ. ಇಂತೀ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ.

ಮೊಹರು.

Exhibit B

(Language –Marathi)

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯವರ್ಯ ಪದವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪಾರಾವಾರಪಾರೀಣ ಯಮನಿಯಮಾಸನ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರ ಧ್ಯಾನಧಾರ್ಣಾ ಸಮಾಧ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ಯೋಗಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಿಷ್ಠಾ ತಪಶ್ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ಯನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲವೇದಾರ್ಥಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯತ್ರಯೀ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಲಕ ಸಕಲ ನಿಗಮಾಗಮಸಾರಹೃದಯ ವೈದೀಕಮಾರ್ಗ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾವಿ ರಾಜಧಾನೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ ಮಹಾರಾಜಧಾನೀ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಗುರುಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರವಾಸ ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರದೇವ ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀನರಶಿಂಹ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಾಹದ್ದೂರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಭಾಗ ಪ್ರಭು ವಿಷಯ ಕೃತಾನೇಕ ಆಶೀರವಾದ. ಯುವ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ವದ್ಯ ೫ ಪಾವೇತೊ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರಿ ಯಿನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮ ವೃದ್ಧಘಟ್ಟ ತಾಲ್ಲುಕ ರಾಣೆಬೆಂನೂರ ಎಥೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೇಯಃ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾಕರೀತ ಶಿವಪೂಜಾತತ್ಪರ ಹೋಸ್ರೂನ ಆನಂದನಿರ್ಭರೀತ ಅಸೋ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಆಮಚೆ ಶರೀರಾಸ ಅಶಕ್ತತಾ ಹೋವ್ರೂಸ ಅತಿ ನಿಷ್ಟಂಕ ಜಾಹಲೇವರೂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಚಾಲೂನ ಆಮಚೆ ಆಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ಅಸಾವೆ ಮ್ಹಣೂನ ರಾಣೆಬೆಂನೂರ ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಯಾಂಸ ಆಶ್ರಮ ದೇವೂನ ನೃಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಮ್ಹಣೂನ ನಾವ ಠೇವೂನ ಶಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ ದಿಲ್ಹೆಹೋತೆ. ಇಲಿಕಡೆ ಆಮಚೇಶರೀರಾಸ ನೀಟ ಹೊವ್ರೂಸ ಸಶಕ್ತತಾ ಜಾಹಲೆವರೂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚ ಏಕಂದರ ಧರ್ಮ ಅಮ್ಹಿ ಚಾಲವೀತ ಆಹೋ ಕಾರಣ ಪೂರ್ವಿ ಪಾಸೂನ ಸರಕಾರಚೆ ಹಿಸೋಬಾಂತ ಆಮಚೆನಾವ ದಾಖಲ ಅಸಲ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ಅಸಾವೆ ದುಸರೇಚೆ ನಾವ ದಾಖಲಹೊವ್ರೂ ನಯೆ ಮ್ಹಣೂನ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನ ಕಲೇಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಹಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಯಾಂಸ ಥೈಲಿ ಪಾಠವೂನ ದಾ ಮಜಕೂರು ಆಪಣಾಸ ಕಳವಿಣ್ಯಾ ಕರಿತಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚೆ ವಕೀಲ ಶಂಕರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾನಿ ತಾರೀಖ ೧೮ನೆ ಮಾಹೆ ನವಂಬರ ಸನ ೧೮೭೪ ಯಿಸವಿಚೆ ರೋಜ ಯಾದ ಲಿಹಿಲೇ ಆಹೇತ. ಹೇಸರ್ವ ಹಕೀಕತ ಆಪಣ ಮನಾಸ ಆಣೂನ ಆಮಚೆ ಅನುಮತಿಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ಹಿಸೋಬಾಂತ ಅಮಚೆನಾವ ಅಸಾವೆ ಮ್ಹಣೂನ ನಂಬರ ೧೩೨೧ ತಾರಿಖ ೪ ಮಾಹೆ ಮೇ ಸನ ೧೮೭೫ಚೆ ಹುಕುಂ ಮೆಹರಬಾನ ಕಲೇಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹಾದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಹಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಯಾಂಸ ಪಾಠವಿಲೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ಕಲೇಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಾಹದ್ದೂರಯಾಂಣಿ ಆಮಚೆ ನಾವ ಹಿಸೋಬಾಂತ ಕಾಯಂ ಠೇವಲೆ ಆಹೇತ. ಹಲ್ಲಿ ಆಮಚೆ ಶರೀರಾಸ ಅಶಕ್ತತಾ ಹೋವ್ರೂನ ಅನಾದಿ ಪಾಸೂನ ಆಲೇತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಕರಣೇಸ ಅವ್ಹಾಸ ಶರೀರ ಸ್ವಾಧಿನೆಚುಕೂನ ವಿಸ್ಮೃತ ಜಾಹಲೆಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ನೃಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಯಾಂಸ ಅಮಚೆ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಾಸ ಏವೂನ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನ ಆಣಿ ಅಮಚೆ ಶರೀರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ಕರಣೇಬದ್ದಲ ೨ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪತ್ರಲಿಹೂನ ಸಾಂಗೂನಪಾಠವಿಲೆ ತರಿಹೀ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಾಸ ನ ಏತಾ ಅಮಚೆ ಆಜ್ಞಾವುಲ್ಲಂಘನಕರೂನ ಸಂಚಾರಕರೀತ ಆಹೆ. ಆಣೀ ಪೂರ್ವೀಪಾಸೂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚೆ ಕಾಂಮ ಚಾಂಗಲೇರೀತೀನೆ ಚಾಲವಿಣಾರ ಕಾಮದಾರಲೋಕಾಸ ಸೋಡೂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಹೋಣೇಚೆ ಕಾಮಾಂತ ಅಸಕ್ತ ಹೊವ್ರೂನ ಅಮಚ ಆಜ್ಞಾ ಅಗದೀ ನಮಾನಿತ ಅವ್ಹಾಸ ಬಹುತೇಕ ರೀತೀನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಕರೀತ ಆಹೇತ. ಯಾಕರಿತಾ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನ ವ ಆಮಚೆ ಶರೀರ ಪೋಷಣ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಸರ್ವ ಕಾಮಾಸ ನಿರುಪಯೋಗೀ ಆಹೆ. ತ್ಯಾಜವರೂನ ಅವ್ಹಾಸ ದುಸರೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಜಾಹಲೇ ಶಿವಾಯ ನಿರ್ವಹನಾಹಿ ಅಸೆ ಮನಾಸ ದಿಸಲೆವರೂನ ಅಮಚೆ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಾಂತ ಅಸೂನ ಅಮಚೆ ಆಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಅಮಚ ಶರೀರ ರಕ್ಷಣ ಕರೀಣೆ ವಿಷಯೀ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತೂರ ಯಾಂಸ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸ ಆಶ್ರಮ ದೇವೂನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಮ್ಹಣೂನ ಅಭಿಧಾನ ಠೇವೂನ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಶದ್ಧ ೧೫ ರೋಜೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚ ಗಾದೀ ಮಾಲಕೀ ದಿಲ್ಲಿಆಹೆ. ಸದರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಯಾಂಣಿ ಆವ್ಹಾಸ ಫಾರ ಉಪಯೋಗೀ ಆಹೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಚ ಇನಾಮಗಾಂವ ವ ಚಾವರಾತ ರುಸುಂ ದೇವಾರಾಧನಾ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಏಕಂದರ ಯಾಚೆ ನಾವಾನೆ ಹಿಶೋಬಾಸ ದಾಖಲಕರಣೇಚೆ ಅವ್ಹಾಸ ಅನುಮತಿ ಆಹೆ. ಯಾಕರೀತಾ ಯಾಜಕಡೂನ ಸರಕಾರಚೆ ಠರಾವಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೆ ನಜರಾಣಾ ಘೇವೂನ ಹಿಶೋಬಾಸ ನಾಂವ ದಾಖಲಕರಣ್ಯಾ ವಿಷಯೀ ಧಾರವಾಡ ವ ಬೆಳಗಾವ ವ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಹಾ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನ ಕಲೇಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಾಹದ್ದೂರ ಯಾಂಸ ಹುಕುಂ ಹೋವೂನ ಯಾಚೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರ ಅವ್ಹಾಸ ಕಳವೂನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಧರ್ಮಚಾಲವಿಣೇ ವಿಷಯೀ ಧರ್ಮಧುರೀಣಪ್ರಭು ಅಸತಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲಿಹಿಣೇಸ ಕಾಯ ಅಸೆ.

ಇತಿ ಆಶೀರವಾದ.

ಮೊಹರು.

P. T. O.

ಪೈ॥ ತಾ॥ ೨೫ ಸಪಟಂಬರ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೫ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

ರಿ॥ ನಂಬರ ೫೩೦. ಧಾರವಾಡ **ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ ನಾಂವ ನಂ॥ ೩೩.**

ಉತ್ರ.—ಆಪಲ್ಯಾಸ ಜೇ ಕಾಯ ಕಳವಿಣೆ ಅಸಲೇ ತೇ ಮೆ॥ ಕ್ಲೆಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಾಹದ್ದೂರ ಯಜಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಳವಾವೆ ಕಳಾವೆ ತಾ॥ ಅಗಟಂಬರ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೫ ಇಸವಿ.

ಸಹಿ ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜಿ.
ಅ॥ ಕಮಿಾಪನರ.

[Translation of Exhibit B]

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ..ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ
ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆಹರಬಾನ್ ರಿವಿನ್ಯು ಕಮಿಶನರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೀಭಾಗ ಪ್ರಭುಗೋಸ್ಕರಾ ಅನೇಕ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದಂಗಳು. ಯುವ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ವದ್ಯ ೫ ವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರ ಇನಾಮು ಗ್ರಾಮು ವುದಗಟ್ಟ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಶ್ರೇಯಃಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶಿವಪೂಜಾತತ್ಪರರಾಗಿ ಆನಂದಭರಿತರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ತರುವಾಯಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಶಕ್ತ ಆಗಿ ಬಹಾಳ ಸಿಸ್ತೂಕ ಆದಕಾರಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವತಾ ಆರಾಧನಾದಿ ಧರ್ಮ ನಡಿಶಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಅಂತಾ ಹೆಸರುಯಿಟ್ಟು ಶಿಷ್ಯತ್ವಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈಚಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಶಕ್ತ ಆದಕಾರಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ನಾವು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಆದಕಾರಣಾ ಸರಕಾರದ ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತನಿಂದಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ದಾಖಲ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಹೆಸರು ದಾಖಲ್‌ಮಾಡಬಾರದು, ಎಂತಾ ಮೆ|| ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಸಾ|| ಬ|| ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾದಿ ಕಳಿಶಿ ಈ ಸಂಗತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಪಾಳಿಕಿಗೆ ಬರುವಗೋಸ್ಕರಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಕೀಲ ಶಂಕರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ತಾರೀಖು ೧೮ ಮಾಹೆ ನವಂಬರ ಸ್ ೧೮೭೪ ಇಸವಿದು ಯಾದಿ ಬರದು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಸಂಗತಿ ತಾವು ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಹೆಸರು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಂಬರು ೧೩೨೧, ೪-೫-೧೮೭೫ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಮೆ|| ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಸಾ|| ಬ|| ರವರು ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಕಾಯಮು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಶಕ್ತತಾವುಂಟಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದಾ ನಡದು ಬಂದಂಥಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡಿಸೊದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಶರೀರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ತಪ್ಪಿ ವಿಸ್ಮಿತವಾದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಸದರಿ ನರಶಿಹ್ಮಭಾರತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ೨ ಅಜ್ಞಾಪತ್ರ ಬರದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳಿಶಿದಾಗ್ಯು ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಜ್ಞಾ ವುಲ್ಲಂಘನಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಲಸ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ನೌಕರ ಜನರನ್ನಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಜ್ಞಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವು ನಡಿಸದೇ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಾ ನಮಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರಾ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ಪೋಷಣೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರುಪಯೋಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಎರಡನೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾಗದ ಹೊರ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಾಹವಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂತಾ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೋರಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ರಕ್ಷಣಮಾಡುವದು ವಗೈರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತೂರಯವರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಾಶ್ರಮಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಅಂತಾ ಅಭಿಧಾನಯಿಟ್ಟು ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಶುದ್ಧ ೧೫ ದಿವಸ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೀಠದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಯಿದೆ. ಸದರೀ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಯವರು ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಾಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮು ಚಾವರಾತ ದೀಪಾರಾಧನಾ ವಗೈರೆ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲೆ ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್‌ಮಾಡುವದು ನಮಗೆ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕಡಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಠರಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ನಜರಾಣಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು, ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ದಾಖಲ್‌ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೆ|| ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಸಾ|| ಬ|| ಯವರಿಗೆ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಆಗಿ ಇದರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಧರ್ಮ ನಡಿಸೋ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮಧುರೀಣರೆಂದ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು ಯಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಬರೆಯುವದು ಏನು.

ಇಂತಿ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ. ಮೊಹರು.

ದಾ|| ತಾ|| ೨೫ ಸೆಪಟಂಬರು ಸ್ ೧೮೭೫.

ನ|| ಸಂ|| ೫೩೦. ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಅರ್ಜದಾರ ನಾವ ನಂ|| ೩೩.

ಉತ್ತರ. ತಮಗ ಏನು ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದದ್ದರೂ ಮೊದಲು ಮೆ|| ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ತಿಳಿಯುವದು. ೨|| ೧ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರು ೧೮೭೫.

ಸಹಿ. ಇಂಗ್ರೀಜಿ.
ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟು ಕಮಿಶನರ.

Exhibit C.

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯವರ್ಯ ಪದವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪಾರಾವಾರಪಾರೀಣ ಯಮನೀಯ
ಮಾಸನ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಧಾರಣ ಸಮಾಧ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಂಗ ಯೋಗಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಷ್ಠಿತ
ತಪಶ್ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ಯನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ
ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲ ನಿಗಮಾಗಮಸಾರಹೃದಯ ವೈದೀಕಮಾರ್ಗ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ
ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಾದಿ ರಾಜಧಾನೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರ ಮಹಾರಾಜಧಾನೀ
ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಗರುಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾತೀರವಾಸ
ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗ ಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರ ಶೃಂಗೆರಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರದೇವ
ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ
ಕರಕಮಲಸಂಜಾತ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆ|| ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಪ್ರಭುವಿಷಯಮಾಡುವಾ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ. ತಾರಣ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಚೈತ್ರ ಶುದ್ಧ ೧೨ ತಾರೀಖು ೭ ಯಪ್ರೇಲ ೧೮೮೪ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಂದಿಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರಶ್ರೇಯಃ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಆನಂದನಿರ್ಭರಿತರಾಗಿ ಇದೇವೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರತ. ನಾವು ಇದುವರಿಗೆ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತಾ ಬಂದೆವು. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ವಾರ್ಧಿಕ್ಯಸಂಭವಿಸಿ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಪರಂಪರಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾದ ಶ್ರೀದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಸದ್ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ನಡಿಸೋದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರ ತಂಡಿ ಶಿವರಾಮದೀಕ್ಷಿತ ವರಪುತ್ರರಾದ ಸುಬ್ಬಾದೀಕ್ಷಿತರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಭಾನು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮಾಘ ಬಹುಳ ೧೦ ದಿವಸ ಆಶ್ರಮಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಾನುಸಾರ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಧಾನ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇದೇವೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ದೇವರುಗಳು, ಛತ್ರಚಾಮರಾದಿ ಬಿರುದುಗಳು ಸಹ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಮಾಡಿದೇವೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಭುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೇಖನ ದ್ವಾರಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವು.

ಮೊಹರು.

Exhibit D.

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯ ವರ್ಯತ್ಯಾದ್ಯನೇಕ ಬಿರುದಾಂಕಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರದೇವ
ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಂ ಕರಕಮಲ
ಸಂಜಾತ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ..

ಮೊಹರಂಜಾನ ಕಲೇಕಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರ ಜನಾಬಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ಮರಣಗಳು. ಶಕೆ ೧೮೧೩ ಖರನಾಮಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಆಷಾಢ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿಪದಾ ೧ ಬುಧವಾರ ದಿವಸ ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ, ತರುವಾಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಶಯ ಅಶಕ್ತಿ ಆಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಪರಂಪರಾ ಸಾಗೋಸುವಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಸಾಂಬದೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಶಂಡಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಧಾಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಎಂತ ನಾಮಾಭಿಧಾನ ಇಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಯಥಾವತ್ತು ಇವರಿಗೆ ನಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹುಕುಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಾ|| ೮ ಮಾಹೆ ಜುಲಯಿ ೧೮೯೧ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

ಇತಿ ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ಮರಣಂ. ಮೊಹರು..

Exhibit E.

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜಕಾಚಾರ್ಯವರ್ಯಾದ್ಯನೇಕ ಬಿರುದಾಂಕಿತ ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ
ಕರಕಮಲ ಸಂಜಾತ ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಕೂಡಲಗಿ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ
ಗುರು ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಿಃ.

ಅಸ್ಮದತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಮೆಹರಬಾನ ಕಲೇಕ್ಟರ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಪ್ರಭುವಿಷಯಃ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಈ ಪ್ಲವನಾಮ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಮಾರ್ಗಶೀರ್ಷ ವದ್ಯ ೮ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ ತಾ|| ೨ ಮಾಹೆ ಜನವರಿ ಸನ್ ೧೯೦೨ ಇದುವರಿಗೆ ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರಶ್ರೇಯಃ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಮಾಡುತಾ ಆನಂದನಿರ್ಭರಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರತ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಭವಆಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಪರಂಪರಾ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾದ ಶ್ರೀದೇವತಾರಾಧನಾದಿ ಸಕಲ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ನಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದಕಾರಣ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಘಟಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಮಿಶ್ರಿಕೋಟಿ ವಾಡಿಕರ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಭಟ್ಟರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟರನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಾನುಸಾರ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಯಂಬ ಅಭಿಧಾನ ಇಟ್ಟು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಮ್ಮಂಧವಾದ ದೇವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಂಗೂ ಪಾಲಖಿ ಛತ್ರ ಚಾಮರಾದಿ ಬಿರದುಗಳು ಸಹಾ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಅಂತ್ಯಾವಸ್ಥಾಕಾಲ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೇಖನದ್ವಾರ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತಾರೀಖು ೨ ಮಾಹೆ ಜನವರಿ ಸನ್ ೧೯೦೨ ಇಸವಿ.

ಮೊಹರು.

ರುಜು ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗುರು ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ
ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೂಡಲಗಿ ಸಾ| ರಾಣೆ
ಬೆನ್ನೂರು ದಸ್ತೂರು ಖುದ್ಧ ಎಂದು ದೇವನಾಗರಿ
ಯಲ್ಲ ರುಜು ಇದೆ.

1910.
Mys

No. 1739

Name of Petitioner, Mr. V. H. Kattan
Mamlatdar

Village, Kalghatgi

Taluk, Do

District, Dharwar

Date of Ar., —

Date of Receipt, ~~21st~~ 19th April 1910

Date of Disposal,

No. of Enclosure,

ABSTRACT

This is a re-presentation in the matter of the Guruship of the Kudli Mutt — Petrs pray for reasons that the legitimate line of succession of Hari-kantha (Sankara Bharati Swami) may be recognized —

A similar re-presentation was presented to

GPB—9-1-10

[illegible]
[illegible]
meeting
[illegible]
27/4/10

(While 2 petitions one addressed to His Highness the Maharaja & the other to the Dewan) —

Place in the file

28/4/10

Disciples of the Matt in the Bombay Presidency both to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan in March 1910 – His Highness has been pleased to call for the papers in the case and the petition has been sent to the 2d Councillor – The petition presented to the Dewan has been sent to the Muzrai Secretary for a note through the 2d Councillor –

MR

20/4/10

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 2810 –
Tr oni b: 11.

Dated Mysore, 21st April 1910

The previous
petn on the subject
has been sent to
the 2r Councillor.
A petition pre-
sented to the De-
wan has been
send to the Reve-
nue Secretary,
for a note thro'
the 2r Councillor
MR
24 4 10

Petition No.1156 received on 19-4-10, from the disciples of the Kudli Sringeri Mutt, is forwarded with compliments, to the Dewan of Mysore, Mysore, in continuation of this office No.24[illegible] dated [illegible]9-3-10.

By order,

Mirza M. Ismail

For Private Secretary.

Vide papers on the
attached –

ಅನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕಾ

೧ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು.

೨ ವಂಶಾವಳಿ.

೩ ಮುದ್ದೆ.

೪ ಹ.ಪ್ಲೀ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಠರಾವ ನಂಬರ ೫೩೬.

೫ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಅಪೀಲ ನಂಬರ ೯೭.

೬ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಜವಾಬು ನಂಬರ ೬೮.

೭ ಮಿಸ್‌ಲೇನಿಯಸ್ ಕೇಸ ನಂಬರ ೧೧೧.

೮ ಆರ್ಡರ ನಂಬರ ೩.

ಮೈಸೂರ ಶೀಮೆಯ ಘನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡಿಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರರವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳಿಗೆ

ಶ್ರಿಂಗೇರೀ ಕೂಡಲಿ ಮಠದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಜನಗಳೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರರೂ, ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆಗಳೂ

ಈ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗುರುಪೀಠದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂಧ್ಧಾ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಕ್ರಮರೀತ್ಯಾ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪೀಠದಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವದರಿಂದಾ ಶಿಷ್ಯವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳೇ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು; ಈಚೆಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭೇದವಾಗಿ ಕಲಹೆಗಳು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜಾ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿ ಲುಕಸಾನ (ನಷ್ಟ) ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದೆ.

೨ ಈ ಭೇದಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದವೆಂದರೆ— ಸನ್ನ ೧೮೭೩ನೇ ಇಶ್ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು (ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು) ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮೈಸೂರ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರ ಕೇಶವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಭಾರತಿ ಎಂಬ ಗುರುತ್ವನಾಮಾಭಿಧಾನದಿಂದಾ ಪರಂಪರಾಗತ ಕ್ರಮಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಶ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಗುರುತ್ವದ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಗುರುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳೇ ಪೀಠದ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಸದರಿಯವರಿಗೇನೇ ಅದಿ ಪೀಠಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ **ಗುರುಪೀಠಸ್ಥರೂ**, ವ ಹಕ್ಕದಾರ ಬಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಥರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

೩ ಈ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಭಾರತಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರ ವಗೈರೆ ಸಮಸ್ತ ವೈಭವದೊಡನೆ ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಊರ್ಫ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಗುರುಪೀಠವೂ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳೂ, ಹಕ್ಕೂ ವಾರಸಾಗಳೂ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಹೋದವು.

೪ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಕೊಂಡ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತಿಗಳು) ಸನ್ನ ೧೮೭೫ನೇ ಇಶ್ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮರಣದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶರೀರ ವಿಸ್ಮೃತಿಯ ಸಂಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ರಾಣೇಬೆನ್ನೂರ ತಾಲೂಕ ಉದಗಟ್ಟಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರೆಂಬ ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದಾ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ಅಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮರಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

೫ ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಳಿದ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಭಾರತಿಗಳು ಪೀಠದಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತು ಜೀವಂತರಿದ್ದು ಅಧಿಕಾರನಡಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗುರುಪೀಠವು ಖಾಲೀ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ಅಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರಿಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, **ಗುರುಪೀಠದಸ್ಥಳವೇ** ಇಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಸದರೀ ಉಭಯತರೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೀಠಸ್ಥರಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಲಹಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದವು.

೬ ಈ ಕಲಹೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳ) ಮರಣಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಂಕರರಿಗೂ) ಪಟ್ಟಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ನಡದು ಈ ಉಭಯತರೂ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಕರಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರು ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಇವರ ಪೂರ್ವಾಶ್ರಮದ ಮಗನಾದ ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗೂ, ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರುಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲವು ದ್ರವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಠದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾ (ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಮೆಂಟ) ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮೃತವಾದರು. ನಂತರಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಅಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಇರುವ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳು) ಸಹಾ ನರಸಿಂಹ್ವ ಭಾರತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವರ ಮಗಾ ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಹಣಾಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಠದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸದರಿ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳ ಅಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸದರೀ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳವರು) ಹಣಾಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಕ್ಕು ತೊಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬದು ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಲಗತ ಇರುವ ಜಜ್ಜಮೇಂಟನಿಂದಲೂ, ಸದರೀಯವರ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾ ಜವಾಬಿನಿಂದಲೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೭ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೇವಲ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕದ ವಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಕೇವಲ ದ್ರವ್ಯಮೂಲಕಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕೂ ಬಿಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೀಗೆ ವಾರಸಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ದ್ರವ್ಯಮೂಲಕಾ ತೊಗೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಪೀಠದ ಗುರುತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ದ್ರವ್ಯಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗುರುತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇದೇ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ವುರ್ಫ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳು, ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಠದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ “ ಈ ಮಠದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವು ಮಠದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಗುರುಗಳು ತಾವು ಅಶ್ರಮಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸಚ್ಛಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇತರರಿಂದಾ ಉಪದಿಷ್ಟರಾದ ಬಿಡ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ” ಅಂತಾ ಜಬಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ **ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ** (ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಗಳಿಂದಾನೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ) ಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ರಮ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಶ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವಾಗಿ ವಾರಸಾ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣಾ ಈ ಉಭಯತರೂ ಪೀಠಸ್ಥ **ಗುರುಗಳಲ್ಲಾ**—ಇವರು ಎಂದೂ ಗುರುತ್ವದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಡಸಿಲ್ಲಾ.

೮ ಈ ಗುರುಪೀಠಸ್ಥರಾದ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರು ಅಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಜನಗಳ ಅನುವ ತೀಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸುಬ್ಬಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ವೃರ್ಫ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕದ ವಿಧಿಯಿಂದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗುರುತ್ವದವಾರಸಾಹಕ್ಕು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು—ಸದರಿಯುವರು ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಡಿಸುತಿದ್ದರು—ಇವರಿಂದಾ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಂಬದೀಕ್ಷಿತ (ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳು) ಇವರಿಂದಾ ಮುಂದೆ, ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳು) ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರ ಆಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಗುರುತ್ವದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ್ಯೂ ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇ ನೇ ಶ್ರಂಗೇರೀ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಗುರುಪೀಠಸ್ಥ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು.

೯ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕಕ್ರಮ ವಾರಸದಾರರಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗುರು ಪೀಠಸ್ಥಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಮೂಲಕಾ ಬಂದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಲಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಪ್ರಜಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಬಂದದೆ.

೧೦ ಈಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳೂ) ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಇದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೂ, ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೂ, ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪರಂಪರಾ ಬಂದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳೂ, ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಗಳೂ, ಲೋಪವಾಗಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಲಹಗಳೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು ಈ ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಷ್ಯನನ್ನೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅಂಗಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

೧೧ ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಳಿದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟ (ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳ) ಗುರುಪರಂಪರಾ ವಂಶವೇ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಕೂಡ್ಲೀ ಗುರುಪೀಠವು ಇರುವದರಿಂದಾನೇ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರಿಗೂ ನಾವು ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ—ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಗುರುಪೀಠವು ಪರಂಪರಾ ನಡಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಗುರುತ್ವವು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮವು ಲೋಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

೧೨ ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳವರು ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆತಂದು ಉಭಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಕಡಿಂದಾ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಕೊಂಡೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೂರ್ವೋಕ್ತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದಾ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಗುರುಪೀಠದ ವಂಶಕ್ರಮದ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿ ಧರ್ಮಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳವರು ಶಿಷ್ಯಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗದ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

K. P. Deshpande
Police Inspector

R. S. Desai Sonaikar
Mahal Kalghatgi
& Bomigati

Shriniwas Dharmrao Deshpande

ನಾರಾಯಣ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕುಲ್ಕರ್ಣಿ.

G B Kevade
Savkar
Kalghatgi

दादाचार्य श्रीनिवासाचार्य पांडुरंगी

-Court Dharwar

Vaman Dinkar Jathar

S. V. Kirloskar:

M. R. Lambe

नरसो चार्य कटी मिश्री कोट

नारायणा[illegible] मिश्रीकोट

रांभट दपरहरांभटजोशि

राम भट्ट में हार भट जोशी

मिश्री कोटि

नरसिंभट बिंन गुरनाथभट जोशि मिश्रीकोटि

शेषभट बिंन सुब्बणभटजोशि

सांबभट जोशि

रंभटबिन बाळंभटजो
ईशी मिश्रीकोट

धर्माचार्य रामाचार्य होंबळ

B. H. Ghanekar

मुद्दुकृष्णाचार्य मोकाशि

सद्दिलंमृगा भट्ट हापरांडे

R. V. Kulkarni

राघवेंद्राचार्य बालकृष्णाचार्य
पिक्कुर

विश्वनाथभट्ट जोशी मिरजीकर

रामचंद्र जोशी

विष्णुभट्ट हरि वामभट्ट जोशी कीर्तनकार

श्रीरंगनाथ भट्ट जोशि

A Ehekar
A Kalghatgi

वेदव्यासाचार्य नृसिंहाचार्य वरखेडे

K Hanumarao Manur's
Narkun
office Kalghatgi

B B Gowdar

R. J. Menuhali

Laxman Govind

रांमभट् गणेशर्म
इंजोईरोकलेघटगी

A. B. Kulkarni Head-master
Kalghatgi

P. K. Navalur Asst master
Kalaghatigi

Medical asso
Kalghatgi

ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಮಠದ

ಗುರುಪೀಠ ಪರಂಪರೆ ವಂಶಾವಳಿ.

ಪಟ್ಟದ ಆಶ್ರಮ. ೧೮೫೬ ನರಶಿಂಹ ಭಾರತಿ. ೧೮೫೯ ಸಮಾಧಿ.

೧೮೫೯ ………… ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ (ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ………… ೧೮೭೫

ಪಟ್ಟದ ಆಶ್ರಮ
ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ (ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಸಮಾಧಿ
೧೮೭೩ ೧೮೯೭

ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ (ಸುಬ್ಬಾದೀಕ್ಷಿತ)
೧೮೮೪ ೧೮೯೧

ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ (ಸಾಂಬದೀಕ್ಷಿತ)
೧೮೯೧ ೧೯೦೬

ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ (ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟ)
೧೯೦೧ನೇ ಇಶ್ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟ ಭದ್ರವಾಯಿತು

ಶರೀರ ರಕ್ಷಣ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ (ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ)
ಆಶ್ರಮ ಸಮಾಧಿ
೧೮೭೫ ೧೮೭೯

ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ (ರಂಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ)
೧೮೭೯ ಆಶ್ರಮವಾದದ್ದು

In the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar.

Civil Suit No. 42 of 1890.

Shankar Bharati Swami Guru Narashinh Bharati Swami, Sansthan
Shringeri Kudalgi since deceased by his heir Shri Narashinh Bharati
Swami Guru Shri Shankar Bharati Swami ... ... Plantiff.
(Pleader—Mr. Betdur.)

Against

Shankar Bharati Swami Guru Vidyashankara Bharati Swami, Defendant.
(Pleader—Mr. Govindarao)

3. Whether Shri Narasimha Bharati duly made Shanker Bharati his lawful disciple?

4. Whether that Shanker Bharati duly made the present plaintiff his lawful disciple?

My finding on the 3rd, and 4th, is in the affirmative and in the favour of the Plaintiff.

As regards the 1st issue there is no dispute that Narasimha Bharati through whom the present plaintiff claims was made a disciple by Guru Shanker Bharati in 1873 as alleged in the plaint. It is admitted in the plaint as well as in statement exhibit 7 that the said Narasimha Bharati became entitled to the whole property of the Vatt immediately after he was adopted as pupil by his Guru. Accordingly the Guru Shanker Bharati requested Government (vide exhibit 127 E) that his pupil Narasimha Bharati should be recognized as his lawful successor.

In the Court of Second Class Subjudge, Hubli.

Civil Suit No. 536 of 1885

Umman Dixit bin Anant Dixit ... ... Plaintiff.
(Pleader—Mr. Raghavendarao Valvekar)

Against

Shri Shankar Bharati Swami Guru Vidya Shankar Bharati Swami, Defendant.
(Pleader—Mr. Subrao Ramachandra)

Claim Rs. 2300.

This suit was transferred to this court on the 21st September 1885 from the Court of Haveri because the present Subjudge of Haveri happens to be a disciple of the defendant.

The substance of the plaint and the written statement is given by the late Haveri Sub-judge. (Ex 10 of Haveri Court.)

The issues framed by him are as followd:—

I. Is the bond sued on a valid one?

II. Can plaintiff sue to recover from the defendant?

No other issue was sought.

25—9—84 (Sd.) R. S. MIRAJKAR
Sub-judge.

My finding on issue I is that the bond sued on is valid.

My finding on the issue II is that the Plaintiff can recover the amount claimed.

My reasons for the findings:—

The facts of the case are as follows:—

There is a High priest of the Brahmans at Shringeri-Kodli a place.

The present priest is called VIDYA SHANKAR BHARATI. The priest who preceded him was called SHANKAR BHARATI. The high priest holds large movable and immovable property. This property descends according to a local custom from preceptor to pupil. SHRI SHANKER BHARATI was the last office holder, and when old, he appointed one KESHAVA SHASTRI of Raanibinnur his successor and requested the Government officers to register all property in the name of KESHAVA SHASTRI with the titular name of SHRI NARASHINH BHARATI. Subsequently Shankar Bharati, the de~~pre~~*ceptor* appointed another pupil and called him SHRI VIDYA SHANKER. The Government authorities were requested to enter the name of the latter in supersession of that of NARASINH BHARATI. The old preceptor died and a dispute arose between the two claimants to the office of the High priest. The dispute went on for some time and the rival claimants at last compromised their claims SHRI NARASINH BHARTI relinquished his claim. The petition of the people of Rannibinnur and Harihar (Ex 8) mentions all these particular in a reliable manner and prays at last that the rival priests should not be permitted to spend any moneys of the Sansthan or the endowment in order to satisfy each other. The present High priest or defendant VIDYA SHANKAR BHARATI retained the office by offering to pay Rs 6,000 to NARASIMH BHARATI or his son NAGASHASTRI as the consideration for not putting forth his claims NARASIMH BHARATI withdrew, and the defendant secured the most respectable and valuable office of the High Priest. One SANTAPPA HOLLAL was made to execute a bond for Rs. 6,000 to NAGASHASTRI son of the retired priest (vide ex 43). This bond was subsequently renewed, and another was passed by the defendant himself to NAGASHASTRI and that is made the basis of this suit.

The question for consideration is whether a bond passed under the above circumstances is valid. The defendant's contentions are; 1 cash was not advanced to the defendant as mentioned in the bond; Rs 6,000 were promised in order to secure a quite enjoyment of the property and office. Such a bribe is against public policy. The defendants contention that the consideration for the bond was originally a bribe is I believe, proved by the evidence adduced by the defendant.

NAGASHASTRI alleges in his deposition No. 22 that Rs 6,000 were advanced in cash to his father NARASIMH BHARATI for the expenses of Saunsthan and this was to be paid up by the defendant.

The cash advanced is not proved by any other evidence on behalf of the plaintiff and the allegation must be false, for NAGASHASTRI and his mother are shown by the letters Ex J. *K*. 51 and 52 by the witnesses 13,17,18,23 to be in indigent circumstances, and to have been perfectly unable to advance such a big sum as Rs 6,000. The very expression used in the original bond indicative of the object for which the sum was advanced to NARASIMH BHARATI is ‘‘Dharm *K*harh’ which means expense on charities and *N*AGASHASTRI cannot now allege that the money was borrowed for any necessary purpose. The witnesses *N*os. 23 who speak to the original bond clearly state the old bond was not passed for acsh. According to NAGASHASTRI's own statements in Ex 32 NAGASHASTRI was at the time when the old bond was passed, of only 8 or 10 years old and his allegation that cash was advanced by him is totally false. For the new as well as the old bond there was and therefore no consideration and it is obvious that Rs 6,000 were to be paid as the price of a compromise and concession made by the father of NAGASHASTRI in favour of the defendant. Now the other objection to the payment of the money is that it would be against public policy to enforce the contract. The petitioners say in Ex 8 that the defendant not authorised to spend the money on presents, and it really looks like a bribe that the son of the NARASIMH BHARATI should be paid Rs 6,000 on account of his father having relinquished an important office. But we must look into the case rather deep and look it in that light in which the compromising parties must have viewed it, and the circumstances under which the compromise was concluded.

The office of the High priest of the Brahmans is in the first place not a public office. The State does not appoint him, nor do the public appoint him, either by selection or election. Although by a local custom it descends from pupil to pupil, still one who succeeds becomes an heir to all the rights enjoyed by the priest in office, and the appointment is perfectly in the gift of the retiring priest No present made to the retiring priest can be regarded as a bribe; for he has to relinquish a great deal in the shape of position or influence and several rights and opportunities of doing good to others. In the present case NARASHINH BHARTI the father of NAGASHASTRI was invested with all rights of the high priest by a prior gift, and although the defendent was subsequently made the high priest by the grantor, it would have been difficult or impossible for the defendant to establish his rights as against the father of NAGASHASTRI. We must therefore presume that that NARASIMH BHARATI's relinquishment of office was sufficient and valuable consideration for the bond executed by SANTAPPA HOLLAL to NAGASHASTRI, and the bond sued upon being an undertaking passed in order to release SANTAPPA from a serious obligation is, I think perfectly valid. The defendant has satisfied part of the bond debt and he must pay up the unpaid balance. NARASINH BHARTI's son and family were certainly a fit object of charity, and the defendant or the people who sent up a petition to the Collector cannot take an exception to the gift of Rs 6,000 for the very important relinquishment of all rights.

There is however one thing which is against the plaintiff's claim under the bond. The plaintiff has himself signed the petition which calls the bond an invalid debt. The plaintiff now denies his signature, but is proved by the witness 19. I am nevertheless of opinion that although the plaintiff called it a bad debt at one time, still the debt being valid, I do not think that the plaintiff can be prevented from claiming it when he has better advice.

I award the claim with costs. The defendent should bear his costs.

13th April 1887 (Sd.) KASHINATH B. MARATHE

Sub-judge.

In the District Court of Dharwar.

At Dharwar.

APPEAL No. 97 of 1887.

Civil Suit No 536 of 1885 of the Court of the Subjudge, Hubli.

Shri Shankar Bharati Swami Guru Vidya Shankar BharatiSwami Sawansthan
Shringeri residing at Kudalgi ... ... Appellant original Defendant.
(Pleader—Mr. Subrao Ramachandra)

Against

Ummar Dixit bin Anant Dixit Tandi of Ranibinnur Taluka
Ranebinnur. ... ... Respondent original Plaintiff.
(Pleader —Shriniwasrao Narasinh)

Claim Rs. 2300.

This action was instituted by plaintiff on a bond dated 26th February 1881 by which defendant accepted the liability of Santappa Joli and promised to pay to plaintiff Rs 6,000 in six instalments. This bond was purchased by Plaintiff. Rs 2,008 are claimed up to 27th March 1884 and interest Rs 214-8 in all Rs 23,00 remitting Rs 2-8.

The defendant answered that the bond was without consideration. That the liability unbroken by defendant was without consideration That the original bond was for an unlawful purpose. That the plaintiff's purchase was void.

On the issues raised R. S. K. B. Marathe Sub Judge Hubli found.

1. The bond sued on is valid.

2. plaintiff can recover the amount claimed.

He thought that the present High priest or deft. Vidya Shankar Bharati retained the office by offering to pay Rs 6,000 to Narasinh Bharti of his son who in consideration there of relinquished his claim. Defendant renewed Santappa Hollal's bond for Rs 6,000 to Nagashastri son of retired priest (Ex. 43). He thought such a present was not against public policy as the retiringpriest relinquished a great deal.

THE CLAIM WAS AWARDED

GROUNDS OF APEAL.

1. The decision is against evidence.

2. The bond was not executed for valuable consideration.

3. As Rs. 6,000 was not paid in cash the claim should have been rejected

4. There was no proper consideration for Ex. 43 the bond passed by Santappa Hollal to Nagashastri.

5. Plaintiff is estopped by his signature under ex 8 in which it is stated that there was no authority to execute the bond.

6. Defendant paid certain amounts till he received true information regarding the bond in suit and when it was known that there was no proper consideration for it defendant ceased to pay money.

The points for decision are the issues.

1. whether the bond in suit is valid and whether plaintiff can recover the amount claimed.

No other is suggested.

From the defendant's own deposition Ex 37 in original suit No 326 of 1881 in the Dharwar Sub-Judge Court it is plain what the terms of the compromise were between the rival claimants to the priestly throne and that the defendant obtained full value for his bond.

The Khate was entered in his name on his rivals application to the collector and a certificate was obtained.

Defendent actually entered an office and the sweets and profits of the office has since then been enjoyed by his in consequence of the rivals' action. Now Defendant after paying up part of the money due on the bond repudiates the balance due. The burden of proof is on him and he has entirely failed to prove non-receipt and enjoyment of the consideration.

The compromise was in pursuance of the public policy that the profit of priesthood should not be wasted in litigation. The compromise was certainly to the advantage of the defendent and was probably advantageous to his rival also as he was very poor and preferred the Rs. 6000 to the priest with troublesome litigation. The settlement of the dispute was consideration (I. L. R. Col VIII 140 Ram Virujan V para.)

I think that defendant is also estopped under S. 115 of evidence act from denying the truth of the compromise on which his rival acted and gave up his priesthood. The fact that plaintiff who is only purchaser of Nagashastri's rights under the bond against the defendant had in 1878 signed a petition Ex 8 two days before the first bond was passed that the two priests were going to waste the property and pass a bond which would be invalid cannot be now taken as any estoppel Plaintiff was then villager. Now he is simply a purchaser of a bond passed third in order after the original bond and 6 years later. Besides his signature of the petetion proved nothing stated in the petition.

I see absolutely no reason to question of the correctness of the decision of the Sub Judge who has written a very full judgment and has appreciated the points properly except as to his misapprehension of the statement contained Ex 8 and off the date two days before the first bond.

Decree confirmed with costs.

Dharwar,
Dated 20th July 1888.

(Sd) S. J L. Johnston.

ಸನ್ನ ೧೮೯೦ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ $\frac{೪೨}{೧೮೯೦}$ ೨|| ೬೮

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ— ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಗುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಇವರ ಜಬಾಬು.

ಈ ಮಠದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮಠದ ಗುರುಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ತಾಂವು ಆಶ್ರಮಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಚ್ಛಿಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇತರರಿಂದಾ ಉಪದಿಷ್ಟರಾದ ಬಿಡಿ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ.

ತಾ||,೧೭—೩—೯೨

ಸಹಿ ಇಂಗ್ರಜಿ
ಆನಂದರಾವ ಕಮಿಶನರ.

ಇದೇ ಜಬಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪುನ್ಹಾ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾಮಾಡಿ ಬರಸಿದ್ದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಂಕರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿಗಳ ಜವಾಬು.

ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಉರ್ಫ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಇವರು ತಮಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯಕಾಲವಡೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡಿಂದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವದು ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬದರಿಂದಾ ಪೋಟಗಿ ತೊಗೊಂಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಉರ್ಫ ನರಶಿಂಹಭಾರತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಇವರು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರುಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪೈಕೀ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರುಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಶವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಉರ್ಫ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಾರತಿಗಳು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು ಬಾಕಿ ಆರು ಸಾವಿರ ರುಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಗನಾದ ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಸಿದರು ಅಂದರೆ ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಹೆಸರ್ಲೆ ದಸ್ತಾಯಿವಜು ಸಂತಪ್ಪಾ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂತಪ್ಪಾ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟಾ ದಸ್ತಾಯಿವಜಿನ ಹವಾಲೆ ಮಠದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗೆ ಪುನ್ಹಾ ಮಠದವರು ಕಾಗದಾ ಅಂದರೆ ದಸ್ತಾಯಿವಜು ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಈ ದಸ್ತಾಯಿವಜು ನಾಗಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಉಮ್ಮಣ ದೀಕ್ಷಿತರಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾ ಸದರೀ ಉಮ್ಮಣ ದೀಕ್ಷಿತರು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದಸ್ತಾಯಿವಜಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದಾ ಹುಕುಮನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ಆ ಹುಕುಮನಾಮೆಯ ಫೇಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. (ಹಣಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ)

ವೋದಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಕೇಳಿದಿವಿ, ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದೆ.

ತಾ|| ೧೮—೩—೯೨.

ವೋದಿದ ತಾ|| ೨೨—೩—೯೨.
ಸಹಿ ಇಂಗ್ರಜಿ
ವ್ಹಿ. ವ್ಹಿ. ವಾಗಳೆ,
ಸಬಜಜ್ಜ

ರುಜು ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಗುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ
ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ದ|| ಖು|| ಎಂದು ಆದೆ.
ಸಹಿ, ಆನಂದರಾವ ಕಮಿಶನರ.

ತಾ|| ೧೮—೩—೯೨.

In the Court of the 1st Class Sub-Judge at Dharwar.

MIS: APPLICATION No. 111 of 1887.

Narshivbharati Swami Guru Shankarbharati Swami, Sawansthan
Shringeri Math Kudalgi now residing at Ranebinnur ... ... Petitioner
(PLEADERS.—Mr. Gurunathrao and Mr. Pandurangrao.)

Against

Shankarbharati Swami Guru Vidyashankarbharati Swami
of Udgatti Taluka Ranebinnur. ... ... Opponent
(PLEADER—Mr. Subrao)

Claim Rs. 79755—14—9.

The Petitioner prays for permission to sue in forma pauperis, alleging that his property does not exceed in value Rs 18 As 12.

The Government pleader did not put in appearance.

The opponent opposes the application vide Ex: No. 17 which runs as follows:—

1 The petitioner is not pauper.

2 He has omitted to include in his schedule the whole of his property.

3 He has no right to sue but he has filed this suit at the instigation of evilminded persons.

The issue for decision is whether the applicant is a pauper?

No further issue is sought.

FINDING.

My finding up on the aforesaid issue is in the negative.

My reasons for this finding will appear from the following:—

Narsingrao, Shriniwas and Shivappanaik were examined as witnesses for the applicant. Malhareppa and Narsinh Gundo were examined by this Court as witnesses for the opponent. Four other witnesses were examined for the opponent by the Narayandevarkeri Court under commission Vide Ex Nos 20, 22, 23 and 25.

The statements of these witnesses are corroborated in the main by the deposition of the applicant.

The applicant was cross—questioned by the opponent through a commissioner appointed by the Court. Vide Ex No. 34.

He says that he was at Mailar 8 or 10 months ago and he admits having gone to several distant places on a tour in a stately manner as a great Swami.

From his own admission, it is clear that he was then in a very comfortable position

He says that one Venkappa Shastri was officiating as his Karbhari with the avowed intention of promoting his self interest, that he secured all things for him and at last carried them away. This seems to be a great mystery.

The applicant further admits that he ordained one Shankar Bharati Swami to be his disciple. From what he says, it is clear that he has adopted the said Shankar Bharati as his successor. Nay, he appears to have delegated his authority to him.

The applicant plainly asserts that Shankar Bharati is the owner of all the estate appertaining to his Sawansthan and that he himself has no right thereto.

He says that, in case he succeeds in his present claim, ShankarBharati is to be the owner of the property sued for.

He again says that he is not the owner of the property in Shankar Bharati's possession. Shankar Bharati is the exclusive owner of that property. He then turns round and says that he is the owner of the property given by him to Shankar Bharti Swmi and that he is not the owner of the property acquired by the latter.

It also appears from his deposition that he and his disciple Shankar Bharati were gone together on a religious tour to Hydarabad and other great places with a large retinue and with all the honors due to a great Swami.

ShankarBharati Swami has been in possession of the property of the applicant's Sawansthan as his desciple and successor.

Even from the deposition of the applicant I am led to conclude that he is the owner of considerable property now in Shankar Bharati Swami's possession and enjoyment.

The applicant is in no way ill-disposed towards the aforesaid Shankar BharatSawmi.

Venkappa Shastri is said to have carried away much property possessed by the applicant at Mailar.

The applicant does not know as to who paid costs of Court-fees required for notices in this case.

From the foregoing particulars I am led to believe that the applicant is not a pauper. His deposition (Ex. No. 34) clearly proves that he has entered into a written agreement with one Shankar Bharati Swami with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit and that the said Shankar Bharati Swami has been ever now exercising the holy powers delegated to him by the applicant.

For this reason the applicant is not entitled to obtain the benefit of Chapter XXVI of the *Civil Procedure Code* (Vide Section 407(d.))

I therefore, refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper. All costs on the applicant. C. P. Code Section 409. Dated this 23rd day of July 1888.

(Sd.) BABAJI LAKSHUMAN.

1st Class Sub Judge.

True copy.

Clerk of the Court.

ORDER

Petitioners in the case Martand Malhar Mudri of Ranibennur prays for an order prohibiting the following persons, namely:—

No. 1. Haribhat Mishrikoti, alias Shankar Bharati Swami,
„ 2. Krishna Shastri Ritti
„ 3. Naga Shastri Vishwaruppa,
„ Umman bhat Tandi and
„ Tammanna Naik,

to recite certain names while No. 1 is to be carried this evening in a procession through the town of Ranibennur and requests for reasons stated to bind them also with security for not making those resitals publicly, as they would be likely to cause disturbance of public peace.

He alleges that No. 1 is not the Swami or spiritual head attached to the Kudligi and Shringeri Math, who rules the Smart a Section of a Brahmin community, although he assumes that name as the words he uses signify, which are said to be "Kudligi Shringeri Shankar Bharati Swami," that there is a different Swami of that name who actually is the "Guru" or head priest, holding possession of the matha with all religious powers and rights appertaining to it and who alone is entitled to exercise those rights and to have the recitals now taken objection to with regard to No. 1 and that the recital of these names for No. 1 is defamatory to the dignity of the real Swami and is therefore likely to annoy his followers and to lead to a breach of the peace.

I think I can take cognisance of the petition either under Section 144 C. R. P. Code or under Section 42 of the District Police Act 1890 as requiring an urgent order for the prevention of the public peace. The question for consideration is whether the recitals complained of would lead to the breach of the public peace if they be allowed to take place in a public street; and my finding thereon is in the negative.

As the procession is to pass only at 5 P. M. this very evening I see there is no time left for a regular inquiry into the several allegations made by the petition. All that I could do was to Summon defendant No. 3 and to take down his version, which I think is sufficient for the disposal of the petition.

It is I consider unnecessary to go into the history of the origin of the two Swamis who are said to have connection with Shringeri and Kudligi Math. Sufficient to say that one of them holds the Math property and is touring in the Mysore province and the other is No 1 in this case with no Math property or retinue, but having only a few followers. It is said that a Civil Suit is pending against the former as to the Matha property which is claimed by the latter. The personal names of both are 'Shankar Bharati', and it is only to the adjuncts 'Kudaligi Shringeri' that the petitioner has taken objection on the score of their being identical with that of the real ruling Swami. He takes no objection to the procession nor to the bare name ' Shankar Bharati ' being shouted out in the procession as is customary when a Swami passes through a street. I need not determine the propriety of the use of adjuncts by No. 1 but I should see whether they are likely to hurt the religious feelings of the followers of the ruling Swami as viewed from the past usage and thereby to cause a breach of the peace.

It is now more than three years since No. 1 has been calling himself the Swami (Shankar Bharati) and a disciple of one Sambaswami connected with the same Math, but possessing only restricted powers and rights who died in January 1902. No. 3 avers that No. 1 is all along having the adjuncts ' Shringeri ' prefixed to his name and recited on the occasions of several annual and other ceremonies and processions without objection. The petitioner only denies knowledge about this fact, which does prove that the adjuncts were not used. It is also affirmed that No. 1 has been using all the adjuncts to his name in his private as well as public documents, newspapers &ca., and none took exception to it. It can be safely presumed therefore that no religious feelings of any party were hitherto hurt on account of the recitals in public of the adjuncts above referred, nor are there any instances alleged of disturbances of any kind occuring on that account The public seems to have taken no notice of the fact and treated it is an ordinary thing and I see no reason why I should apprehend any danger simply because an individual like the petitioner comes forward with a representation, the spirit of which will hardly be appreciated by the ruling Swami himself on whose behalf he professes to urge his rights. The dispute about the respective rights of the Swamis is pending in the Civil court and until its final disposal one can hardly be said to be going beyond his *bonafides,* which I consider supports the case of Defendant No. 1.

For the above reasons I do not find that the petitioner has satisfactorily made out his case, and I should therfore reject his petition. I cannot interfere with the procession more with its customary recitals.

The Police however will be directed to keep order in the procession with a view to prevent breach of the peace.

(Sd) NARAYAN GANESH
Magistrate. F. C.

RANIBENNUR
13th September. 1905

True copy,

K. P. D.

[illegible] [illegible] 17 [illegible] /30

After compltn before the C. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 470/1

Dated ~~Mysore, 4th~~ August 1910.

R 9 565-09

Petition No.333 dated 19-7-10, from the Discipl of Sri Sringeri-Kudli Mutt, Hosakote, is forwarded with compliments, to the Dewan of Mysore, Mysore, in continuation of this office No.2310 dated 21-4-10.

By Order.,

Mirza M. Ismail

For Offg Private Secretary,

Subd

A separate Petn has been recd in this office from the people of Hoskote in the matter. It & this Petn will be taken up when next the case comes on for hearing.

18/8/10

[illegible] hearing

15/5/[illegible]

333
25 JUL 1910

25.7.10

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

శ్రీ నృసింహ్వ దేవర స్వామి

[illegible]

[illegible]

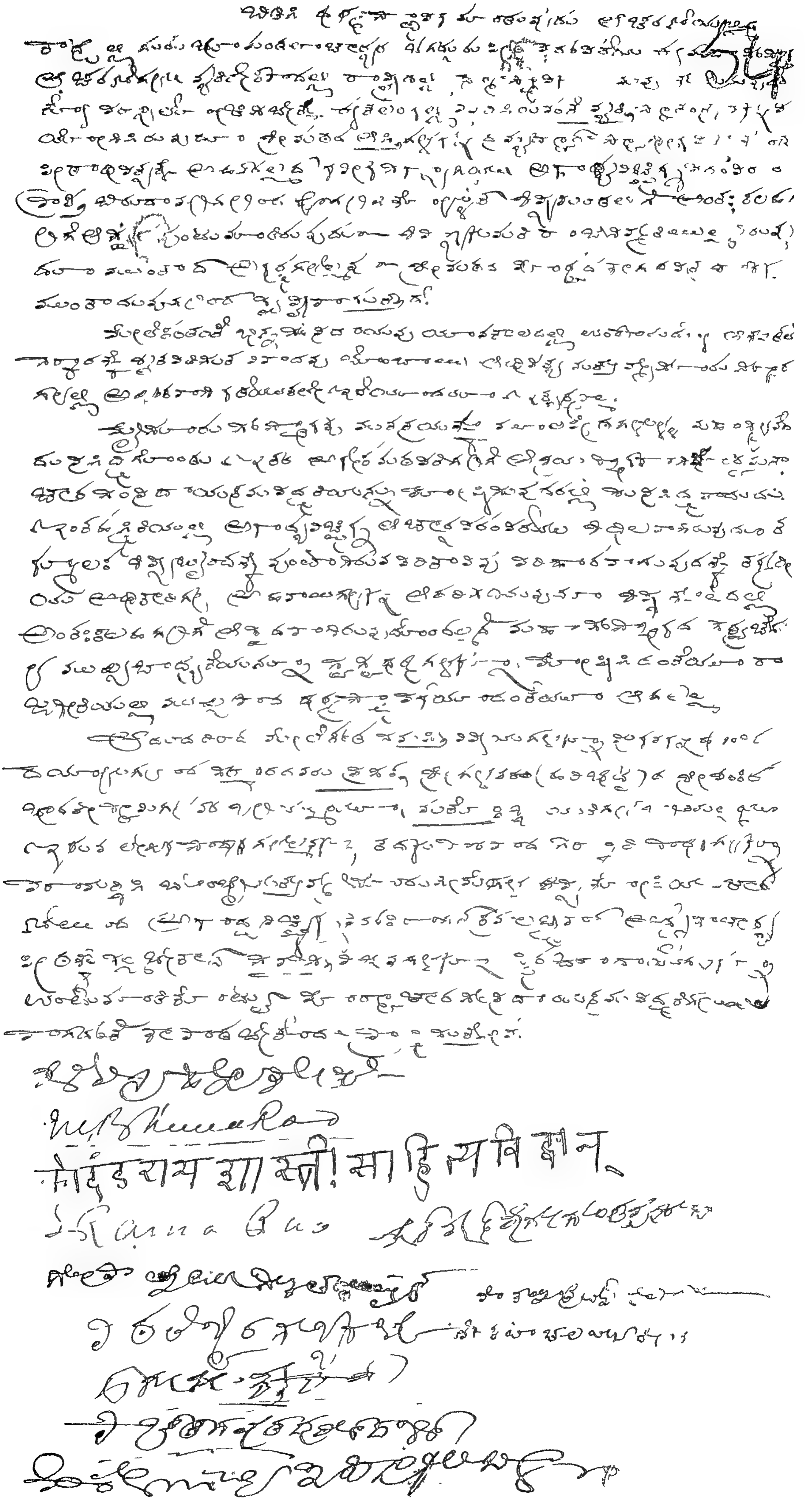
(౬) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



गोविंदराय शास्त्री! साहित्यविद्वान्

Rama Rao

M. S. Krishna Rao.

S. Kodanda Rama Sastry Head Master.
A. V. School. Hoskote

[illegible]

[illegible]

May notices be issued to Mr Mahadeva Naik, Munl Chairman Ranibennur, & others mentd in this Petn to appear on 1st July 10 as ~~[illegible]~~ meanwhile the Govt will be engaged in H.H the Yuvaraja's wedding?

RG
21/6/10

Notice further 28th July 1910 with.

[illegible]
8/
27/7/1910

A.V

Issue

BL
21.7
Submitted with office notes.

೧ - ನೆ [illegible]
೨ ನೆ [illegible]
3 ನೆ [illegible]
೪ ನೆ [illegible]
೫ ನೆ [illegible]
೬ ನೆ [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(3) [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dattatrayo [illegible]

D 492
1910.
R

No.	2034
Name of Petitioner—	Mr Mahade [illegible]
Village—	Ran Benn
Taluk—	Dharwar
District—	Do
Date of Arzi—	26th May
Date of Receipt—	28th Do
Date of Disposal—	
No. of Enclosure—	

ABSTRACT.

Requests tha
he may be Give
a hearing bef
the Govt. pass
final orders on h
representation i
the matter of the
Guruship of the
Kudli Matt, no
before Govt.–
BR
25/5/10

It is ascertained from the Nyaya Branch that the case in question is posted for hearing on the 28th July 1910, before the 2d and third Councillor and that notices have been issued to the petr and others asking them to come and represent their case –
BR

B –

To
2d Councillor
with compliments.

Place in file
17/9/10

19 9 1910

[illegible]

No 2034

[illegible]

[illegible] —

[illegible]
[illegible]

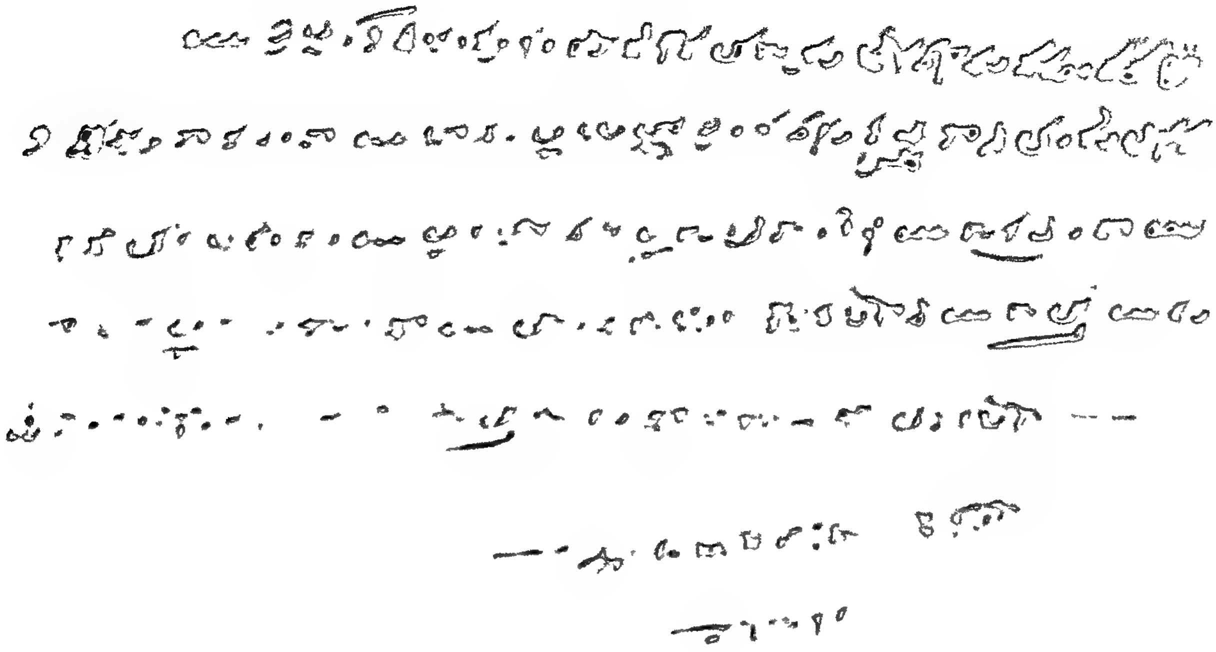
[illegible] —

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] —

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] —

[illegible] —
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D 518

Mysore F 565-

ಸಮಕ್ಷಮಂ ಕಿ

File 20/9/10

VII

~~Place this in~~

After file is settled by Dewan centre a note & communicate the orders that may be passed to the petrs also.

21/9/1910

A V

ಮೈಸೂರ ಮಹಾರಾಯರವರ ಗೌರ್ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಚೀಫ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ರಾಣೇಬೆಂನೂರ ತಾಲೂಕ ಕಸಬಾ ರಾಣೇಬೆಂನೂರ ವಾಸಿಯಂತಾದವರು ಈ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸೇರಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ನಾವುಗಳು ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ—

೧ ಈ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಎಂಬುವರು ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಹೊಂದಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೈತಾನು ಇನಾಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜಮೀ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಮತಿ ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ— ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಅನುಭವ ಇರುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದಲೂ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಮಾಸಾಶನ ವರ್ಷಾಶನ ದೀಪಾರಾಧನೆ ನೈವೇ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬಿರುದುಗಳ ಸಹಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಪೂಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಂಕರ ಚಂದ್ರಮೌಳೀಶ್ವರ ಶಾರದಾಂಬ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಿಂದ ಪೂಜಾ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಂಥ ದೇವತಾಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ್ಯೂ ಇವರೇ ಪೂಜಾ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ದೇಶಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಜನಗಳ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ—

೨ ಈ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಿದ್ದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಎರಡು ಜನ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಹೊಂದಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಕೊಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವಿವಾದವುಂಟಾದಿ

ಗಳಾಗಿ ಹುತ್ತಾರೆಂತ ಮೂಢ ತೃದಿಂದ

ಪ್ರದೇ[illegible]ಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರು ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟರಂಥ ಶ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳಿನಿ ಅವರಗಳಿಂ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಸ್ಪದರನ್ನಕೊಂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ—

(೭) ಹಾಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟರೆಂಬುವರು ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀಗಳೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳೆಂತ ಹೆಸರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪಾವಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೊಸ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾತು ಮಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಾಗಿ ನೆವ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವರ ಮೋಸಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಳು ವಶಪಟ್ಟು ಇವರನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ—

(೮) ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಕಾರಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಠದ ಸರ್ವ ಸತ್ವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ವಹಿಸಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ (ಶ್ರೀ) ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟರು ಅದೇ

ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀಗಳೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತಾನೇ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರನೆಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವದು (ಶ್ರೀ) ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠದ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಗೆ ಭಂಗವುಂಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿವಾದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ—

(೯) ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ (ಶ್ರೀ) ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಲಿ ಮಠ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ವಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವುಂಟಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ (ಶ್ರೀ) ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರೇ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಹರಿಭಟ್ಟರೆಂಬುವರು ಶಂಕರ ಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳೆಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂತಲೂ —ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂತಲೂ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕನಲ ಮಾರುತೀರಾಯರು ಈಯ ಊರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಜನಗಳ ನಿಮ [illegible]

ಯನ್ನು ಯತಾ ಬಾರಕ [illegible] ಸಾಹೇಬರ [illegible] ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥ

ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ - [illegible]

Char Akhando Kittraith.

Ramblemur

लक्षुंभट्ट [illegible] राणे बेंन्दूर

Shriniwas. Narasinh. puranik.

रजु [illegible] नाथ दीक्षित [illegible]

मल रजाइ [illegible] धोइ अंगले राणे बेन्दूर

रजु किस्त जोइशी बिन मल्हारि जोइशी राणे

बेंन्दूर ह॥ दस्तुर॥

नीलकंठ भट बिन शिव भट मेटकर

नीलकंठभट शिवभट अलवंडामे वुंडाद ।।रखुद

गणेश विश्वनाथ शास्त्री हेवरगुडे

Regd. post

Submitted for orders. The Kudli Sringeri file has been subd. to the Dewan with the second Councillor's minute after personal hearing of the Haribhatta's ~~supporters~~ followers. This may, if appd. be placed in that file on its receipt from the Dewan's Office.

27.9.10

The file has since been [illegible] by the Dewan [illegible]

1/10/10

1910

ಶ್ರೀ ಸರಕಾರ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಸೆಕರೆಟರಿ [illegible]

590

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] —

(೧) [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] —

(೨) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ——————

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

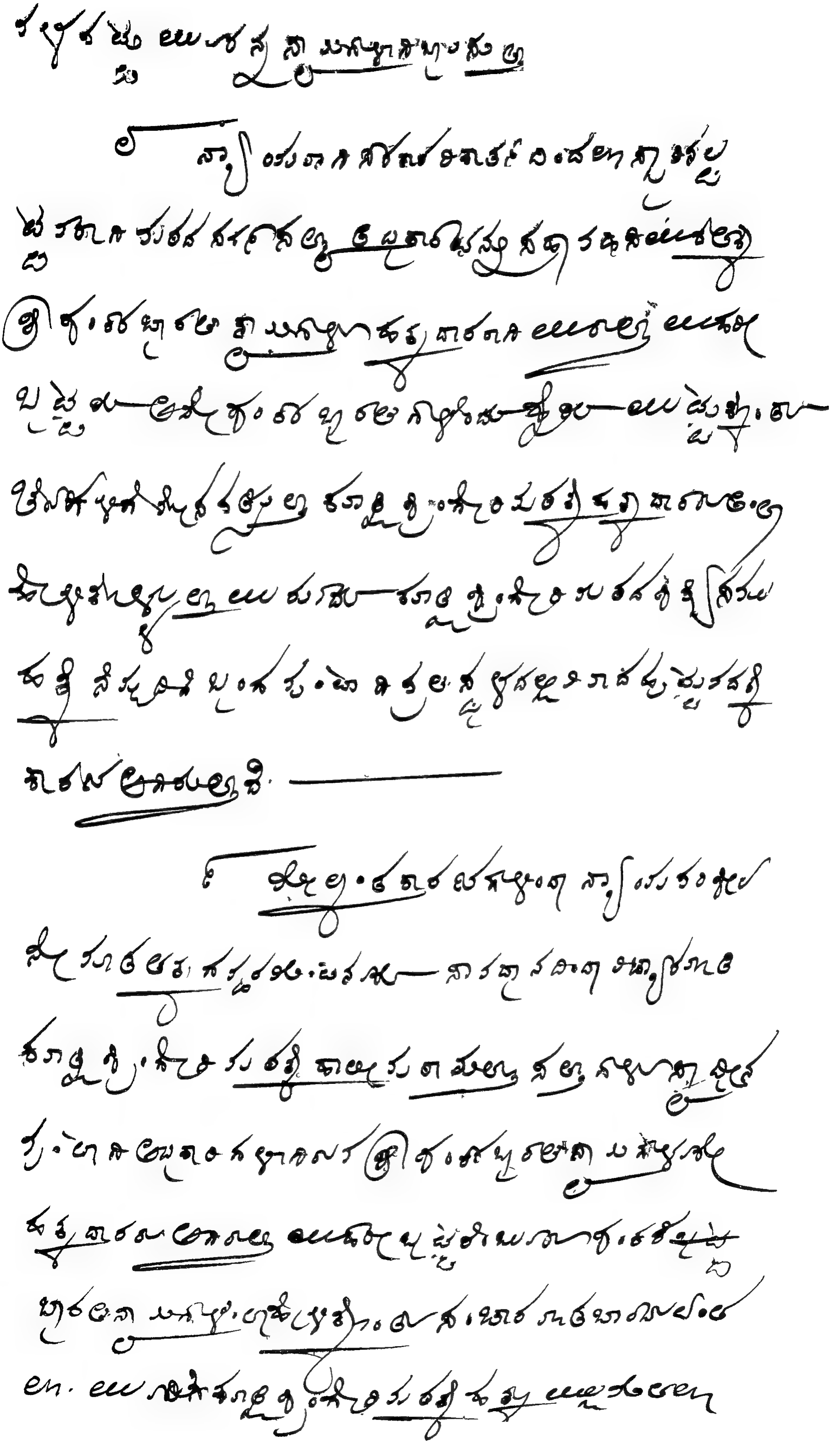
[illegible]

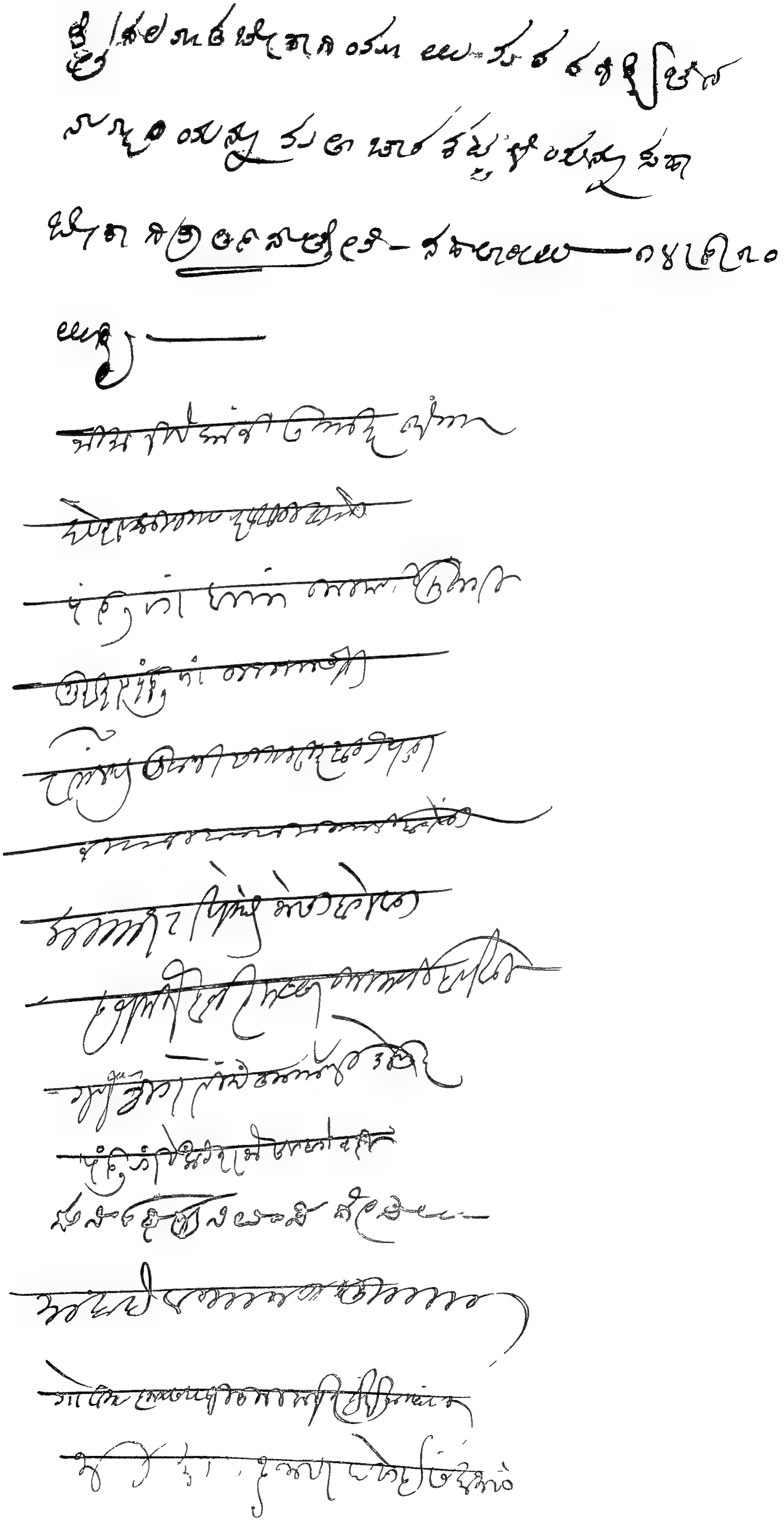
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



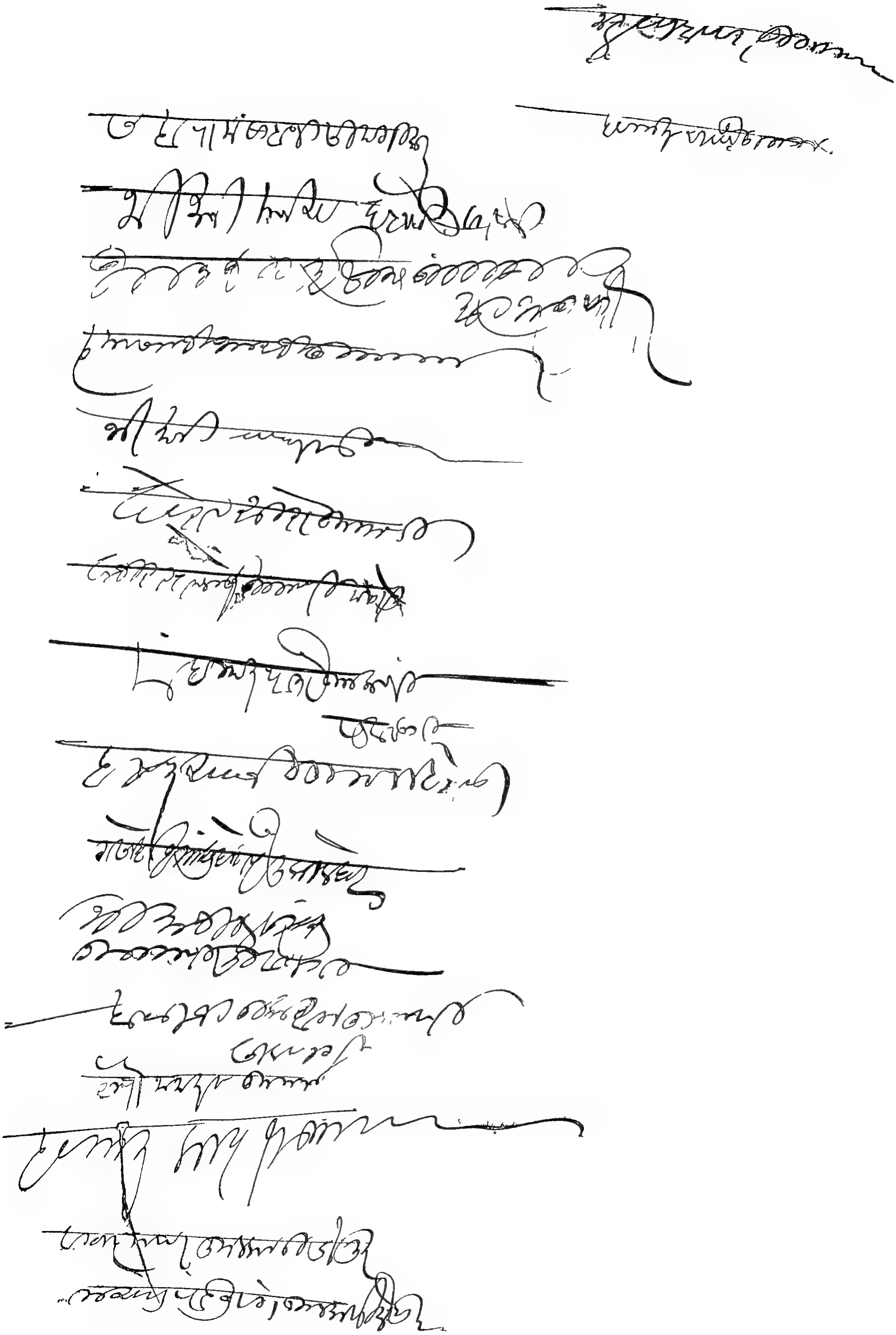


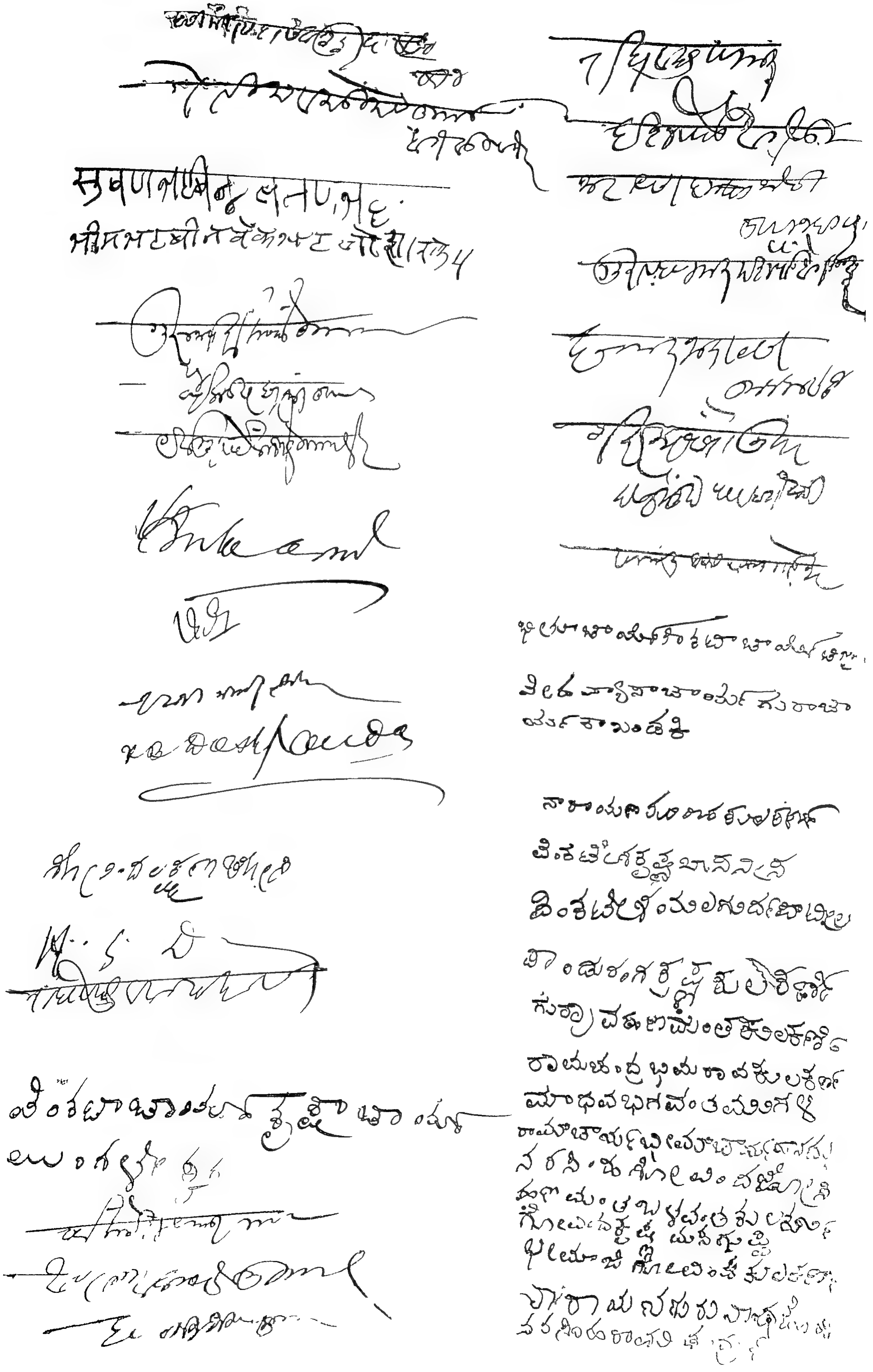
ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]





ನಾರಾಯಣ ರಂಗರಾವ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ

ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಕೃಷ್ಣ

ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ಕೃಷ್ಣ

ಗುರುರಾವ ಹಣಮಂತ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ

ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಭೀಮರಾವ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ

ಮಾಧವ ಭಗವಂತ

ಭೀಮಾಜಿ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ

रामाचारि कावलवाड

रा मे शास्त्रि

H. S. Keshaviah.

Before the Govt [illegible]
(Muzrai) ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ.

190 —190 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ನಂಬರು.

ವಾದಿ, ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ,

Presented by Mr
Krishna Rao for
pet. Mathadar [illegible]
Tippoji Rao Deshpande
28/7/1910

ವ॥ರಾ॥ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾವ್ ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ವರಿಗೆ.

ಬರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಕಾಲತ್‌ನಾಮು

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ನಂಬರ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ನನ್ನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ವಿವಾದಿಸಿ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಹೊಂದತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೂ, ಈ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಅರ್ಜಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ನನಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಕ್ರೀ ಮೊಬಲಗು, ಶಿಲ್ಕು ಮೊಬಲಗು, ಸಹ ಪಡದುಕೊಂಡು ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ನನಿಗಾಗಿ ವಾಪಸು ಆಗುವ ದಾವಾ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪು ಪ್ರೋಸೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪು ಸಹ ಪಡದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೂ, ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಬಾಬತು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ದಸ್ತೈವಜು ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೂ, ಸಹ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ನಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾನು ಖುದ್ದು ಇದ್ದು ನಡಿಸಿ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಒಪ್ಪಲೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿ ಇಧೇನೆ.

ರುಜು.

ತಾರೀಖು

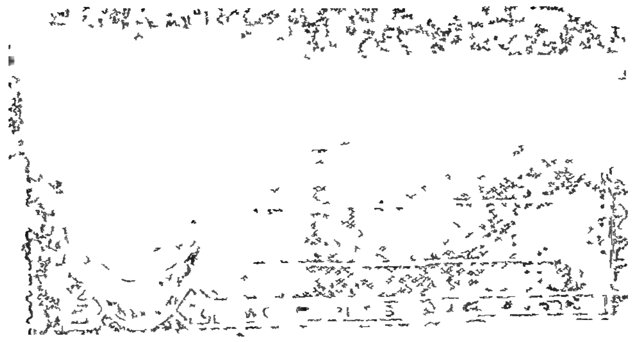
ಈ ಮೊಕ್ತಾರ್‌ನಾಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ನನಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಧೇನೆ.

C. Krishna Rao
advr for Petr

ಈ ಮೊಕ್ತ್ಯಾರ್‌ನಾಮಾ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇಧೇನೆ.

Krishna Rao
advr for Petr.
28 July '10

ಈ ಫಾರಂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪೇಟೆ ಷಾಪ್‌ಕೀಪರ್ ಯಂ. ನಂಜುಂಡಪ್ಪನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಿಯುತ್ತೆ.



..........................**No.**........... ....**of**

Before the Govt of Mysore Bangalore

In the Court of .... (Muzrai) ....

Vs.

.... we ....

the ..... Appellants ..... in the ..... above .....

S R Balakrishna Rao Esq B.A, LL B advocate &

do hereby appoint C. KRISHNA RAU Esq., B. A., B.L., Advocate

....

to conduct it for us and on our behalf, and to do all the acts

and appearances necessary for the same..........

In witness whereof we have set our hand this ..15th..

Day of September 1910..........

Signature.

I certify that this Vakalatnama was signed in my

presence and ~~accept it~~ I know the party

Advocate. 15/9/1

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. As.

Office Stamp.

27

Handed in at (Office of Origin.) *Hour.* *Minute.* *Service Instructions.* *Words.*

TO

Tin daily [illegible]

Recd 3.30 pm
RL 27.7.10

Please file
27/7/1910

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

[illegible] & Sons Printers, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM **No.** 58

Secretary General
Shugrai

This subject ~~xx~~ will be heard by the D. at the sitting.

25/7/10

[illegible] ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] —

[illegible]

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ [illegible] ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible]

೧ ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

೨ [illegible]

(೧) ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

(೨) [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

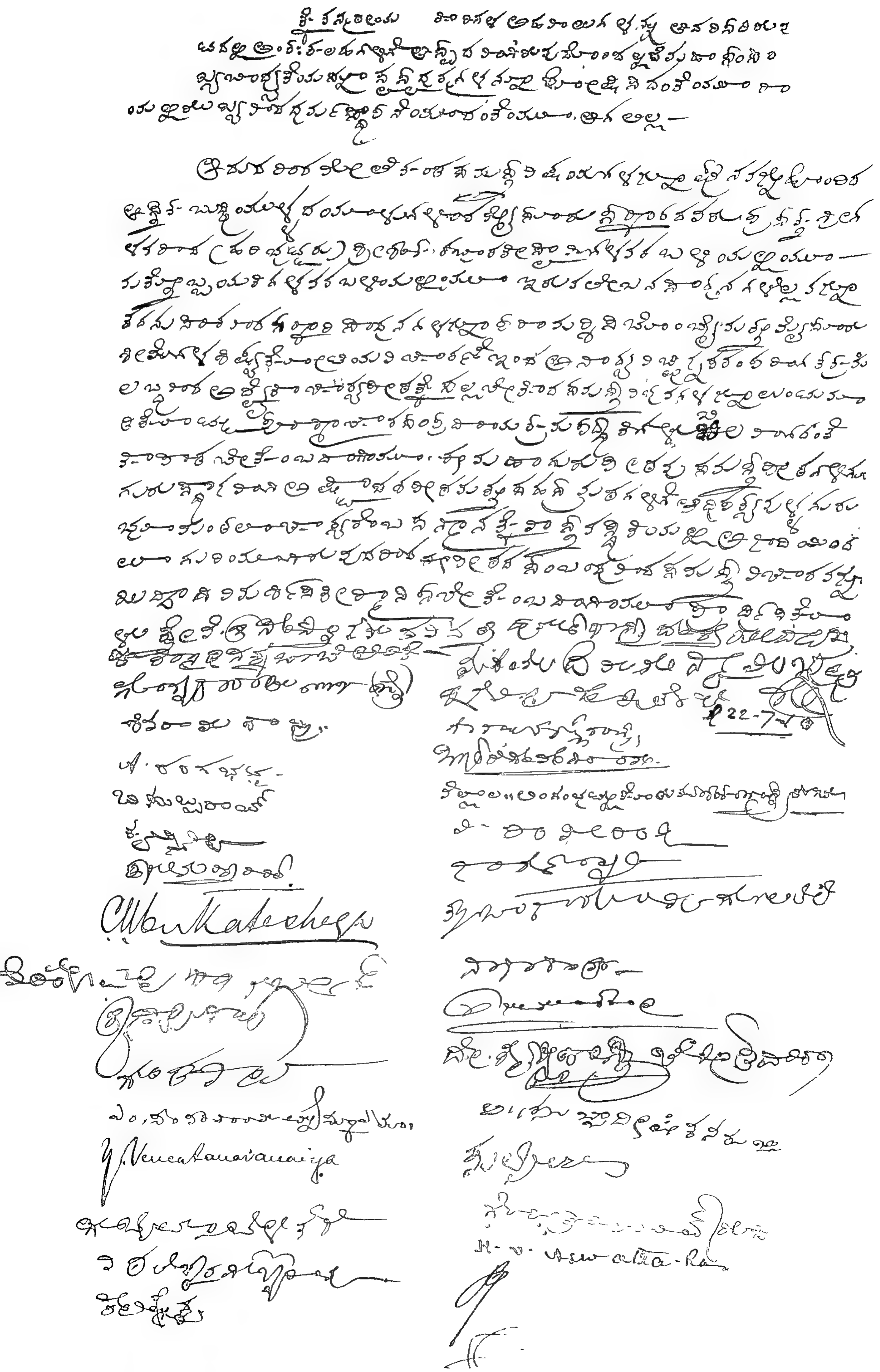
(೩) [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

(೪) [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

(೫) [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible]

(೬) [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರ [illegible]

[illegible]



22-7-

Y. Venkatanaranaiya

H. V. Aswatha Ram

M81

P. Seshakanaraya
yaia:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D/780
1910.

No. 2201

Name of Petitioner— Sinappa
& others

Village— Hoskote

Taluk— Do

District— Bangalore

Date of Arzi— 22^d^ July

Date of Receipt— 30th — Do

Date of Disposal—

No. of Enclosure—

ABSTRACT.

Petitioners are the disciple of the Kudli Sringeri Matt at Hoskote — They urge their representations in favor of Sankara Bharati Swamy (Hari Bhatta) and pray for a detailed enquiry

the Second Councillor with compliments —

17/10

24/10/10

Place in current file
17/11/1910

and. equitable orders —

The matter is pending before the 2d Councillor in the Muzrai depart —

HR
16.9.10.

ಮೈಸೂರು ದಿವಾನ ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸಾಹೇಬರವ
ರವರ [illegible] ದಿನಾಂಕ-ಲೇಖನ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು [illegible] ಮತ್ತು [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸುವರೆಂದರೆ:-

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗಗಿರಿ - ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾ ಮಹಾಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು - [illegible] ಶಿಷ್ಯ [illegible] ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನದಿಂದ [illegible] ಆಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ಇವುಗಳ [illegible] ಅನುಪಮ [illegible] ಅದ್ವೈತ ಮತ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಗುರು [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ ಗುರು - ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು - [illegible] ಅದ್ವೈತ ಮತ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ - [illegible] ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞಾ [illegible]

2 ಇಂತಹ [illegible] ಗುರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ವರು -

(೧) ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ([illegible]) ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ರು -

(೨) ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ([illegible]) ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹ ಭಾರತೀಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] ವರು -

(೩) ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ([illegible]) ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] ವರುಷದ [illegible] ದರು -

(೪) [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ರು -

(೬) [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ([illegible]) ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]

ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ಆಚಾರ [illegible]

ಅನಾದ್ಯವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾದ ಈ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು (ಪೂರ್ವಾಶ್ರಮ [illegible] ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ೧೮೭೭ನೇ [illegible] ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] (ಶಿವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ [illegible] ಅಧಿಕಾರ [illegible] [illegible] ಆದ [illegible] ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತ [illegible] (ಶಿವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು ಶಿಷ್ಯಾನುಗ್ರಹ [illegible] ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಶಿವಾಭಿನವ [illegible] ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಎಂಬ [illegible] ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದರು.

[illegible] ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ [illegible] ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ [illegible] ಗುರುಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible] ಗುರುಪರಂಪರೆ [illegible] ಇಲ್ಲ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] (ಶಿವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] (ಶಿವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಶ್ರೀ ನೃಸಿಂಹಭಾರತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು [illegible] ಶಂಕರಭಾರತೀ [illegible] ಎಂಬ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 12/7

[illegible]

B సుబ్బారాయుడు

[illegible]

C Muthukrishna

[illegible]

Y. Vencatanaranaiya

H. V. Aswatha Row.

B. Venkanarayana
ayia

ಶ್ರೀ D 980

24.11.[illegible]

Place on ext. file
28/11/49

[illegible]
ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]
[illegible] ಶ್ರೀ [illegible]
[illegible] 8-10 [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 18-11-1910

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A. [illegible]
[illegible]

D 864

1910 R

No. A.O. No 165

Name of Petitioner— Disciples of Sri Srungeri Kudli Matt

Village— Sulabele

Taluk— Hosakote

District— Bangalore

Date of Arzi— 25-10-10

Date of Receipt— 31-10-10

Date of Disposal— -

No. of Enclosure— -

ABSTRACT.

Re the succession of Haribhatt to the Kudli Matt &c

Recd with P. Secy's No 1296 d 29-10-10. for disposal

The previous petn refd to above, has been forwarded to the Cr with Complts. The matter has since been disposed of (133)

6/11/10

No answer

VII

9/11/10

5.11.10

File. Place in that file

9.11.10

11.10

This file is pending with 2nd Pr.

9.11.10

H. J. P. no 165

No. 1296/1

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

DATED, Mysore, 29th October 1910

etition No.717 dated 25th October 1910, from iples of the Kudli-Sringeri Mutt, Hosakote, is forwarded with compliments to the Dewan of Mysore, Mysore, in continuation of this office No.470 dated 4-8-1910.

By Order,
Mirza M. Ismail
For Private Secretary

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE [illegible]
27 [illegible] 1910

Me 22.10.10

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

I [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

II [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

III. [illegible]

IV [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

V [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1873 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VII [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VIII [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

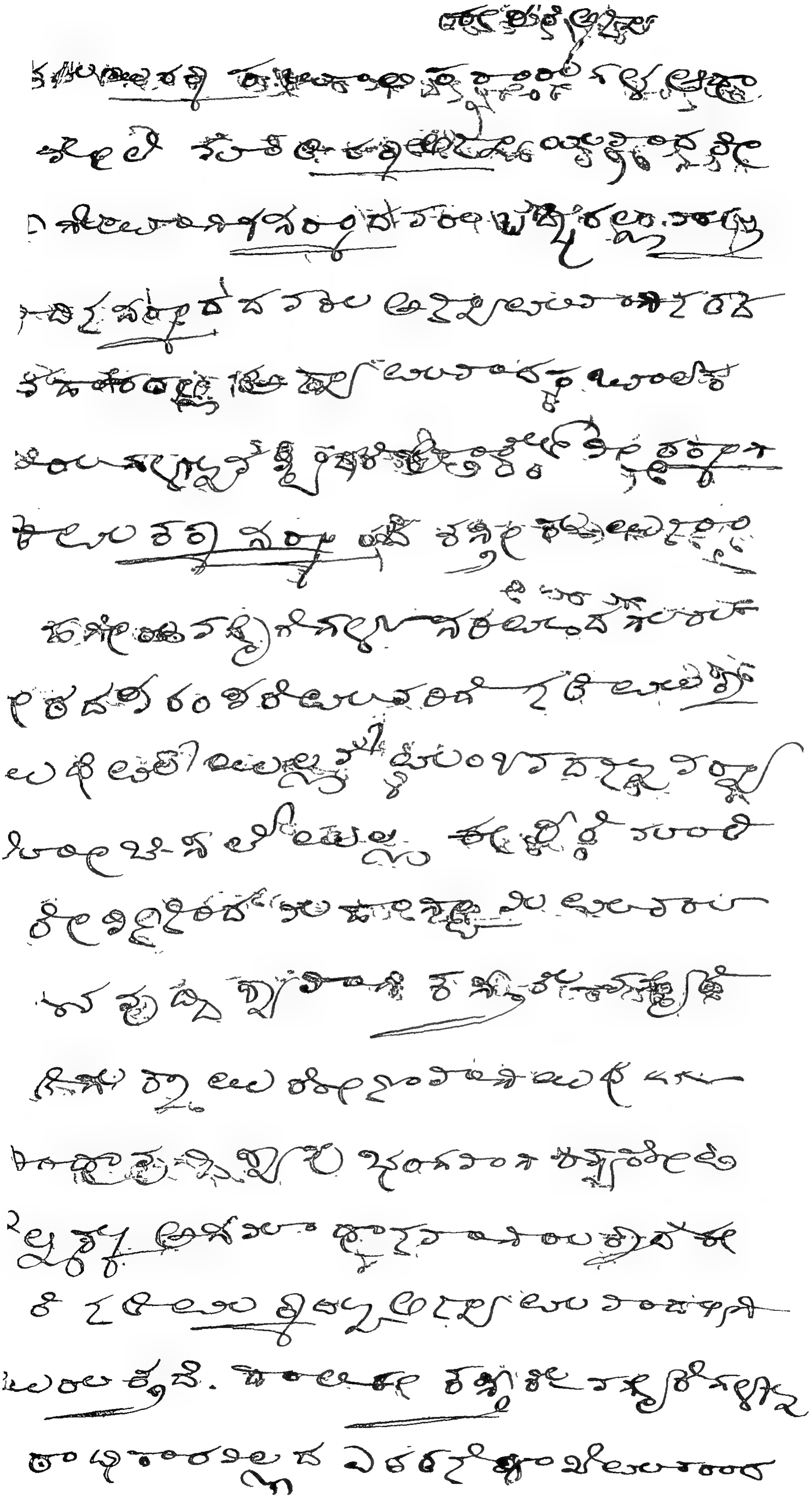
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

X [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



[illegible] రశీ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

శ్రీ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

తా 25 10. 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
శ్రీ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1460
565-09-8 30-11-
25-11-10

Endorsement granted to Mr Mahadeva Naik, Chairman, Ranebennur Municipality and others (thro. their Advocate Mr S R. Balakrishna Rau of Shimoga) with ref to their marginally-noted petitions praying for the recognition of the claim of Sri Sankara Bharati Swamy alias Hari Bhatt to the ~~priest~~ swamiship of the Kudli Sringeri Matha in the Shimoga District

no D 1764 D/ 15.2.10
gram no D 1862 D/ 4.4.10
Tiran D 2066 D/ 19.4.10
nos D 2019, D 2065 D/ 23.4.10
D 492 D/ 26.5.10
D.281 D/ 19.7.10
D 518 D/ 19.9.10

In reply the petrs are informed that on perusing the records connected with the case and after hearing the parties and their

cd

[illegible] direct that the present claim of Sri Shankara Bharati Swamy alias Haw Bhatt ~~Sharade~~ be dismissed

~~Jt~~

no. 3031 18

their orders passed in the Tho the

to the Guruship this matt,

By order

H.H's order)

offg. 27/11/[illegible]

for Secretary.

No 1462
565-09, D 30-11-10

Copy to the Agent of the Kudli-Sringeri matt.

By order

Dft)

offg. 21.11.1910

for Secretary

No 1461
Mis 565-09 D 30-11-10

Copy to the Ramachandra Bhima Rau Kulakarni, Narasimha Govinda Josi and others with ref. to their petition no D 590 Dt 14.9.10

23/11/10

By order

Dft)

offg. 23.11.1910

for Secretary

19.11.10